Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 16 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1920. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

Companies Incorporated in England.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About:	Steamers:	Tons.	
17th Jan.	Nellore	8880	
24th ,,	Kashgar	8240	
31st ,,	Malta	8084	
7th Feb.	Morvada	8193	
14th ,,	Neuralia	9082	
21st ,,	Somali †	6713	
28th ,,	Karmala	8983	

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons	
19th Jan.	Karmala	8983	To Colombo & Calcutta

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about:	Steamers.		
20th Jan.	Byrala	Busreh via Karachi,	Noon
22nd ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct.	
26th ,,	Chakla	Karachi Via Ports	16 A.M.
26th ,,	Karapara	E. & S. Africa	

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival:	Departure
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5851	24th Dec	16th Jan.
Kwuh Wu	G. Usui	4349	16th Jan.	18th & 24th Jan.
Tensho Maru		8186	24th Jan.	25th Jan.
Shinyu Maru S. Mori		3179	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Mar.	K. Shimizu	2721	31st Jan.	11th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight appl. to:—
F. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA. JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru.	T. Takemura.	20th Dec.	20th Jan.	Japan
Yokuno Maru	I. Saito	7th Jan	19th Jan.	Japan
Georgs Maru	T. Inouye	15th Jan.	26th Jan.	Japan
Genmei Maru		21st Jan.	28th Jan.	Japan
Bushu Maru	K. Uchibi	5th Feb.	13th Feb.	Japan
Peking Maru.	T. Fujita	6th Feb	14th Feb.	Japan
Hankow Maru	K. Mori	1st Feb.	10th Feb.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Wijam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,700	0	0
Reserve Funds	12,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on applications.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

S. AIKAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 3,75,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 63,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Ringomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Docombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onohichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

T. HATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 869.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Soorabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Ako	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CUARENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 34 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chinanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarcopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sonsjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—

SIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1891.

Head Office: 39, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 2, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

THE S. S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay to Marseilles about the 12th of February, 1920, carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers.
The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles:—
1st Class "A", Rs. 560 (single fare).
1st Class "B", Rs. 520 (single fare).
2nd Class, Rs. 380 (single fare).
No berth will be registered without a payment of deposit of Rs. 200.
Children over 3 and under 12 years are charged half fare. One child under 3 (if with parents free; no berth allotted). Each additional child under 3 years, one quarter of full fare. Children paying quarter or half fare are only allotted berths in the ratio of one berth for each two.
A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more fares for families.
2 Children between 3 and 12 will be counted as one full fare.
336 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 1st Class.
168 lbs. (1½ cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 2nd Class.
Extra baggage will be charged at Rs. 10 per cwt.
For further particulars please apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.
7714

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

We secure the acme or comfort and appearance
Diomand Jubilee Washing
COMPANY
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- ,,
Tameshanta Hats, — at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE No. 479.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS.
BOMBAY No. 714.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
207 Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone No. 1800.

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Branch: Sitaram Bldgs, Crawford Market, BOMBAY

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a specialty—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Government Telegraph Office,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ACME MFG. Co.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings, Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acetylene Generators, Biscuits, Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do credit to us and give

SATISFACTION to the USERS

Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.

REMY MARTIN & Co's.

COGNAC BRANDY.

Used by ROYALTY
Since
1738

Can be had of all dealers.

Sole Agents:

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co

BOMBAY.

Sub Agents: N. WALTERS & Co., Princess Dock, Bombay.

RAZORS GROUND & SET

Bright and Keen as New, As 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S "KEEN" BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors hollow-ground Rs. 3 each. Full Hollow-ground, Rs. 5-8-0 each, all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened, Toilet Re.1-4. Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each Scissors cleaned and reset. MATHEWS & Co., 86 Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala) Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED

ARMOURED & SUCTION
HOSES
BRASS, COPPER & LEAD
TUBES
MANILA, COTTON & WIRE
ROPES

From the Smallest Size.

ALL BRITISH

HATIM ATTARI & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS & CONTRACTORS,
24-26, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

TELE. 4712. TELEG. "NAILS"

[With a calendar for 1920 & Vikram Samvat 1976

TRIPATHI & Co's DIARIES FOR 1920.

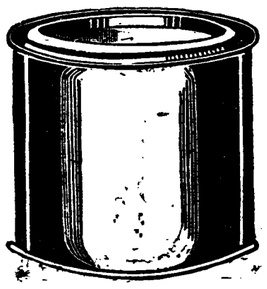
ONE DAY TO A PAGE.

Royal Diary: (8" × 5") Strong Red Cloth .. .. .. Rs. 2
Commercial Diary (5" × 3½") Gilt edges and Pencil .. .. .. „ 1 8
Pocket Diary (4" × 3") Gilt edges and Pencil .. .. .. „ 1 0
Lawyer's Diary (7" × 4") cloth, with Pencil)
(with corresponding Hindu dates: containing very useful information for Lawyers) .. .. „ 1 4

N. M. TRIPATHI & Co.

Booksellers, BOMBAY 2.

AIR TIGHT LEVER LID TINS



MANUFACTURED ON

English style by Double Seamed

Specialist in making jointless tins for Powder and Paste, etc., to any size and other sorts of jointed tins for Butter, Tea, Coffee, Oil, Milk, Jam, Cocoa, Chocolate, Colours, Cigarettes, Carbide, Dubbin, Rations, etc., etc.; Doffing Cans, Oil Cans, Card Cans, etc., for Mills; Oil drums, 5-gall. capacity, double seamed; and any sort of Hand as well as Machine made Tin and Galv. Plate Works and General Tinplate Merchant and Contractor.

For samples and particulars apply to:—

SHAIKHALLI SULEMANJI

Office—33, MUSJID BUNDER ROAD,
Opp. Bank of Bombay Branch, Bombay No. 3
Factory—1st LANE, KHETWADI.

Lading factory for making round tins by Double Seamed process by Power Machinery.

LARGE STOCK OF

I. R. WINDOW CUSHION

for immediate delivery.

Suitable for all Railways in Standard size.

Apply—

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES

58, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Telegrams: "DEMAND." Telephone No. 4491

WHERE will you DRIVE to select.

A PRESENTATION ARTICLE WORTH from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000?

DON'T waste your time in solving the problem

SIMPLY NOTE OUR ADDRESS—

NAROTAMDAS BHAU

SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY 3

WHERE ARTICLES OF GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS STONES ARE READY AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.

IS

AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 8 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

Send your Enquiry

for all kinds of

OUT-DOR GAMES

CRICKET
FOOTBALL
TENNIS
GOLF

POLO
HOCKEY
BADMINTON
FISHING TACKLE

To

M. Noorbhoy,

Opp. Edward's Theatre,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S *Ner-Vigor*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

"QUALITY" & "PRICE"—UNBEATEN

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the us.

Their quality has made their 'Name' and "Fame."

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO o CALL AT:

TAJBHOY & CO.,

Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market BOMBAY.

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY.

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.

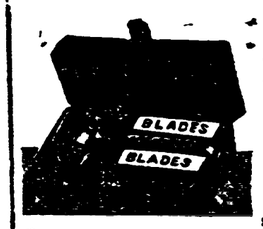
KANJI MALJI

JEWELLER.

Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.

The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.

406-408, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 782.



For a Clean Shave!

DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the tender skin. Shave with—

The **GEM** safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL.

Price, Re. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.

V. K. RANADE,

MAIL ORDER DEPT.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

C.B. 698.

USE

DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING
MANTLES

SOLE IMPORTERS:—

The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,

SUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark. Purchasers are requested to examine the above mark on the table while purchasing.

Price, Rs. 1-4-0 Postage extra

Wanted Agents everywhere.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY

Yogabala Mantralaya,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

MASHIHA—HAIR DYE.

This specific turns grey hair to a raven-like blackness. Not only this, but it serves as a tonic to the scalp, gives a peculiar glossy appearance and cools the head. Having acquired good many valuable and important herbs by staying with great and learned ascetics and fakirs I have prepared this dye. It is a purely vegetable preparation free from alcoholic and injurious substances. Not the least fear of turning the grey hair into red or brown by the use of the same. Rely on me and use it once and I assure you that there will be no disappointment, but full satisfaction. Prospectus can be had on application.

Price Re. 1-4-0 per phial.
Price Re. 12-0-0 per dozen.
Postage Extra.

KHAKISHAH.

Address:—
Dongri Bazar, Post No. 6, BOMBAY.

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES

FOR

Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs,

TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Large Stock always received. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.

Repairs to Cameras, a Speciality.

S. MAHADEO & SON

295-99, Holichakla Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Typed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, BOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A Competent ACCOUNTANT for a large Cotton Firm. Experienced in Cotton Line preferred. Apply Box No. 912, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7897

WANTED.—Two COMPOUNDERS. Apply to Box No. 900 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7861

WANTED—An ENGINEER holding 1st Class Certificates for a large Flour Mill in Sindh. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7875

WANTED for an Export and Import Firm an INVOICE CLERK, quick at figures. Apply, stating experience and salary required to Box No. 895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7854

WANTED—Well experienced in Mill store line, ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE TYPEST and well speaker in English. Apply with certificates to Box No. 907, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7877

WANTED.—A competent BILL COLLECTOR, must be prepared to make cash deposit. Pay and Commission on dail receipts. Apply ACCOUNTANT. Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. 7852

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Good DESPATCHING CLERKS. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 914, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7913

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two experienced ACCOUNTS CLERKS. Apply personally to the Branch Manager, ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., Bombay. 7907

WANTED ATONCE.—SECOND CLASS MECH. ENGINEER for mofussil. Call or write—VORA BROS. & CO., Mansu Call or write—VORA BROS. & CO., Mansur Building, Princess Street, Phone. 3848. 7902

WANTED.—Experts in the manufacture of Bolts, Nuts, Screws, etc., by a financier ready to finance such a factory. Apply sharp to Box No. 911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7896

WANTED.—A CLERK, knowing Gujerathi and English correspondence. Duties from 7 to 12 and 2 to 7. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to HUNS DEWAN & CO., 443, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla. 7900

WANTED—SUB-OBERSEERS SURVEYORS, and DRAFTSMEN. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned stating salary expected before Thursday, the 22nd instant. DESAI & BHUTA, No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 7839

WANTED—A GRADUATE to act as HEADMASTER in the A. V. School Savda on Rs. 60 to 65 p.m. See the undersigned with testimonials in Sardar Graha, Bombay Room No. 153, B. D. PATIL, President, L.S.E. Society. 7730

WANTED—A CHARGEMAN for a small Machine shop. Must be a first class man used to the control of men and work. Ability to speak and write English essential. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, according to qualification. Apply Box No. 885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7805

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SECRETARY, Pay Rs. 200 to 300; CENTRAL AGENT, Rs. 100 to 200; MANAGERS, Rs. 40 to 80; TRAVELLING AGENTS, Rs. 50 to 100; LADY MANAGERS, Rs. 100 to 200; LADY CANVASSERS, Rs. 100 to 20;; TYPIST (Lady), Rs 60 to 80; STORE CLERK, Rs. 30 to 50; CLERKS, Rs. 15 to 30; Cash Security essential. For terms apply with one anna stamp to the MANAGER, EMPLOYMENT SEARCHING AGENCY, Ludhiana. 7843

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN, graduates of the Bombay University and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as Temporary Assistant Surgeons and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as Temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as Touring Medical Officers in the Districts. Those employed as Temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as Temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 77-8-0 including war allowance plus Rs. 25 special allowance. Both Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to The PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 9905

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED to join immediately a very competent SHORTHAND TYPIST with a very good knowledge of correspondence work. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7865

WANTED.—A Competent ACCOUNTANT good prospects, Apply stating, Age, Experience, References, Salary expected to:—B. P. DAVES & CO., 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 7898

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED by an experienced Graduate teacher, students for tuition. Please apply to Box No. 882, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7796

ILL OWNERS—Textile Expert, Home and American experience, working for years as manager in big Indian Mills, is open for engagement, clever in handling labour exceptional credentials. Apply Box No. 821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7538

WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One STEAM ENGINE of 500 I. H. P. and one of 800 I. H. P. compound condensing of well-known makers, in good working order. Write to Box No 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7525

WANTED.—LORRIES, driven by bullocks in good working order. Please state terms, etc., to Box No. 898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7857

WANTED IMMIDIATELY—14 lb. TRUCK RAILS. State rate and quantity. Apply Box No. 908, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7878

WANTED—By a Vegetarian Hindoo, two ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHEN separate in good locality. Apply with full particulars to, D. DEOCHAND, 97, Mint Road. 7912

OIL SEEDS AND OIL CAKES.—CASTOR, MAHUA, KARINJA, KARDI, ETC., etc. Wanted suitable person, well acquainted with the trade in Oil Seeds and Oil Cakes and capable to organize continual supplies from Up-country. Apply with particulars to Box No. 910, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7894

WANTED—Big INDUSTRIAL or COMMERCIAL CONCERNS to know that a long experienced, foreign travelled Indian business gentleman, who can organize, control, and successfully manage any office is open to engagement. Please apply to Box No. 848, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7661

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Half Share in a large and up-to-date Aerated Water Factory in Bombay For particular apply to Box No. 805, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7496

FOR SALE—Two TAXIS, one Minerva, one Studebaker, both running order. Inspection 6 to 10 a.m., TODDY SHOP, Gowalia Tank. 7774

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & CO., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

FOR SALE.—Nettlefold Tinmen's Black Rivets, No. 9 to 12. Apply DEVJI UMERSEY, Bhesania Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 4568 7899

MAHATMA SHAHJOT SURMA an elixir for eye complaints. Excellent certificates from judges and physicians for Consumption, Asthma, One trial. P. H. KATHAWALA, Anklesvar. 7910

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure ,nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

ES you may come to us even if you want an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You will get the same service and courtesy that we extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

WHITE LOTUS HONEY.—Absolutely Pure 2 and 4lbs. tins. at Rs. 2/8/0 and 4/9/0 respectively. Honey in combs 2 and 4lbs. tins at Rs. 2/14/0 and 5/11/0 respectively. Thin shellac walnuts, superior—5 and 10lb net at Rs. 2/4/0 and 4. Free Delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba State. 7827

SIDLEY DEASY, 6 cylinders, 40 H. P., Luxurious touring body with dynamo, one-man hood, sliding seats, new tyres, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 14,000. Apply to Box No. 875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7758

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT WALER MARE. Fifteen-three. Age 7 years. Accustomed to both saddles. Hunted at Ootacamund last season. Apply Box No. 893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7847

FOR SALE—1 Four DAIMLER, two-ton lorries in excellent condition, thoroughly renovated, ready for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7757

SALES—Land, about 8,500 sq. yards, near G. I. P. Ry., Parel Station and opposite Elphinstone Road Bridge, containing 3 bungalows and 2 chawls. Vacant extensive space for factories, etc. Apply owner HASSUM SUMAR, inside. 7872

FOR SALE—(1) 5 PUPS (Cross between Greyhound-dam and Bulldog sire), four males and one female, three months' old Price Rs. 20, each or Rs. 80 for the lot. (2) Seven Greyhound Pups about four months' old, three males and four females. Price males Rs. 30 each and females Rs. 25 each or Rs. 160 for the lot. All the pups are quite healthy and good looking. Apply to Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7817

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—At Lonavla, "Peston LODGE," nicely furnished with out houses motor Garrage and Garden for Season or for year. Apply to Box. No. 909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7880

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO COMPANY

WANTED—SALESMEN (2) TRAVELLERS and (3) Men specially experienced in sales of colour to mills. Decent salary according to qualifications. Competent and influential men of long standing and thorough experience in the business of Aniline and other kinds of dyes should apply sharp. to:—

PRAGJEE SOORJEE GODHOO CO.
Khand Bazar, Bombay.
7838

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITION BOARD TEXTILES GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

LYING AT SURPLUS TEXTILES STOCK DEPOT. FATEHGARH.

Material	Width inches	Minimum Quantity Saleable
Doosootie, Unbleached, Buff, Blue and Red	Various	5,000 Yards
Cotton Rope	3-8 in., 5-8 in. 1 in.	500 lbs
Newar	1¼ in. 1 & 1½ in.	5,000 Yards
Cotton Yarn	½ in., 2½ in. & 3in	500 lbs
Sewing Cotton	....	10 Gross

Enquiries regarding above stocks may be made to the Assistant Controller (Textiles) Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

All measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military Purposes.

Samples may be obtained from the Assistant Controller, (Textiles), Delhi. Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared surplus, will be notified from time to time.

7721

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the WINDING AND REPAIR OF THE MUNICIPAL CLOKS during the year ending 28th February, 1921. will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 28th day of January, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issed free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras, Road. who will on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices:
Dated 17-1-1920. 7906

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties from all parts of India will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

KRISHNARAJA HALL, MYSORE CITY.

1. Designs for a new Representative Assembly Hall to be erected in Mysore city are hereby invited from Architects

2. The Hall would have to accommodate about 600 persons, and the cost should not to exceed Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. Prizes of Rs. 2,000 and 1,000, respectively, will be awarded for two such designs as shall be adjudged to be of sufficient merit by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and placed by them as first and second in order of merit.

4. The designs should be such as to suit the style of the buildings already existing in the vicinity. Information regarding details of accommodation required, site selected, etc., will be furnished by the Chief Engineer on payment of a sum of Rs. 20 which will be returned to the competitor sending in *bona fide* designs (after the award has been made) or on return of the plans within a fortnight.

5. The drawings of the designs which have been awarded the prizes will become the property of the Government.

6. The designs should reach the office of the CHIEF ENGINEER on or before the 31st of March, 1920 7738

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AND THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Society and the Hospital will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th January, 1920, at 5 p.m. S.T.) at the office of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Reports together with the audited Statements of Accounts of the Society and the Hospital for the year 1918.

(2) To tender the best thanks of the Society to the Cotton and Grain Merchants and to Mill Owners and Agents for their very liberal contributions towards the support of the Hospital for Animals.

By order of the Executive Committee.

D. M. COLAH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
7742

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st February, 1920, and the holders of the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 25th November, 1919.
8678

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—At Fort Street opposite General Post Office near Victoria Terminus a spacious four storied building with larger accommodation on 1st and 2nd floors having been connected with the the adjoining rear house—installed with electric lights—very suitable for offices—available from 1st February. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 7697

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOHN JOSEPH SILVESTER D'SOUZA and MARIA LITICIA D'SOUZA have contracted to sell the undermentioned propert to Mr. HIRACHAND AMERSEY who ha agreed to sell the same to our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of perpetual Fazandari land of the Church of Nossa Sentorra D'Esperance, situate at Cavel, Gaiwady Street, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by a passage leading from Gaiwady Street on the West by the property of Ramji Mangesh and Balaji Dewji on the North by a passage partly belonging to the Vendors and partly belonging to Edalji Sorabji and on the South by a public passage and which premises are assessed under C Ward No. 3818 and Street No. 150.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
7917

IN THE HIGH COURT OP JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAOJI GANESH PRADHAN, late of Bombay Kayasth Prabhu Hindu, Inhabitant, living on the income of his property residing at Sion, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

KESHAV RAOJI PRADHAN and PANDHARMATH RAOJI PRADHAN, both Kayasth Prabu Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Sion, without the Fort, of Bombay, the former a clerk in the Office of Messrs. Calendars Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., and the latter Manager in the Firm of F. Fisher and Co. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUM MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of December, 1919.
MULJEE & THAKORDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
7915

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Textiles Goods for Sale by Tender.

Material.	Width Inches.	Minimum Quantity Saleable.	Where lying.
		Yards.	Surplus Textile Stock Depots.
Cord Bedford cotton khaki.	27	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore.
Longcloth and sleeve lining, bleached.	various	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore
Nainsook coarse bleached.	,,	2,000	Bombay, Lahore, Fategarh.
Drill unbleached.	27-29	2,000	Agra.
Flannelette	various	1,000	Bombay, Lahore, Fatehgarh.
Holland, Brown	31	1,000	Bomby, Agra, Lahore.
Towelling.	28	1,000	Bombay and ahore.
Drill cotton khaki.	27	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Pugree cloth khaki.	36	2,000	Bombay, Agra Lahore and Karachi.
Union balanketting cloth.	54-56	500	Bombay.
Bed ticking.	36	1,000	Bombay.
Blue Dungaree cloth.	27	1,000	Bombay.
Tweed union flannel	54	1,000	Bombay.
Puttoo cloth	various	1,000	Bombay and Lahore.
Lohi cloth	,,	500	Bombay and Fategarh.
Cloth blanket for putties.	22	1,000	Agra.
Melton Union	27	1,000	Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Dusootie grey.	36	1,000	Bombay.
Coat cloth, all worsted.	54	400	Bombay, Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Serge blue.	54	500	Fatehgarh and Agra.
Mosquito netting	various	1,000	Bombay, Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Cloth drab water proof for great coats Imported.	54	500	Bombay and Agra.
Flannel (union), grey, khahi, natural, white	various	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras.
		Nos.	
Sleeveless Jerseys	..	200	Agra and Lahore.
Durries.	..	300	Agra.
Woollen blankets	..	200	Bombay and Agra.
Cap comforters woollen	..	prs. 200	Bombay and Fatehgarh.
Woollen mittens.	..	200	Bombay and Lahore.
Cotton khahi putties.	..	200	Agra, Lahore and Bombay.
Kit bags cotton canvas Indian Troops and British Troops.	..	200	Bombay, Patna, Agra and Lahore.
Khaki kullahs.	..	200	Bombay and Agra.
Flannelette vests.	..	200	Bombay, Agra and Lahore.
,, shirts.	..	200	Bombay.
Superior English woollen vests	..	200	Bombay.
,, ,, ,, drawers.	..	200	do.
Webbing cotton khaki.	Various	Yds. 500	Bombay, Agra and Lahore.
Tape, cotton, khaki, white, brown & drab	Various	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Foot bandages.	..	prs. 1,000	Bombay.
Pit Hats.	..	nos. 2,000	Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore.
Woollen khaki putties	..	prs. 200	Fatehgarh.

Enquiries regarding stocks may be made as follows:—

For stocks at Agra, Fatehgarh and Lahore, from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

For stocks at Bombay, Karachi and Madras, from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), New Customs House, Bombay.

For stocks at Calcutta and Patna from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Calcutta.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military purposes.

Samples may be obtained from the Assistant Controllers (Textiles), Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta. Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by Sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared Surplus will be notified from time to time.

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

THE PRICE of "SHELL" Motor Spirit is reduced to Rs. 1-14 per gallon as from Monday, 19th January, 1920.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., (India) Ltd
7893

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

THE PRICE of B. O. C. Motor Spirit will be reduced to Rs. 1-14-0 per gallon in Bombay as from 19th January, 1920.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents: The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.
7909

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED a big consignment of CAMEL HAIR RUGS.

M. FREDOON & CO.,
Gent's Tailors,
7785 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

A SERIES of Tablaux of Indian pictures by Parsi ladies and gentlemen in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on FRIDAY, 6th February, at 8-30 p.m. Details as to tickets of admission etc. will be announced later. 7885

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISMISSAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. RATANSI BHIMJI have from the 13th day of January, 1920, dispensed with the services of Mr. JAMSHEDJI NOWROJI NAIGAMWALA, the Manager and M. C. D'SOUZA, the head Mechanic of their motor lorry work-shop at Old Mody Khana. The public are therefore warned against having any dealings whatsoever with them directly or indirectly for and on behalf of our clients or in our clients' name for our clients will in no way be responsible for such dealings.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1920.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Ratansi Bhimji.
7904

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DARDESHIR PESTONJI CAMA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or other wise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land formerly consisting of three pieces but now made up into one piece of which Wadias are the inamdars, situate at Villa Parla, in Thana Taluka Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, estimated to contain the aggregate area of 8,789 square yards or thereabouts and the particulars of the area of Survey Nos. Pot Nos. and Falni Nos. of the said three pieces are as follows:—

Area S. Yd.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.
1260	226	— ,,	Portions of 54, 55, 56, 57
7002	226	:	Portions of 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59
527	227	11	,,

and which said whole piece of land is bounded as follows:—on the East by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. lines on the West by the property formerly of Sodawaterwalla, subsequently of Dr. Tuljaram Chhonilal Khandwalla but now of Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, on the North partly by the property formerly of the said Dr. Tuljaram Choonilal Khandwalla but now of the said Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and partly by the property of John Meri Punenta, on the South partly by the property of Maneckji Seervai and partly by the property formerly of the said Dr. Tuljaram Choonilal Khandwalla and now of the said Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the said vendor.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7887

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOHOMEDALLI MAMOOJEE, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at the Junction of Parel Road and Cross Road, No. 4, on the Board's First Nagpada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration district of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand two hundred and fifteen decimal thirty-two square yards or thereabouts (and which shall be deemed to contain that area be the same or less) and which is bounded on the North-East by the said Cross Road No. 4 on the East by the said Parel Road on the South and South-West by Plot No. 19 of the said Estate and a service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 53, of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 20 of the said Estate and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3467-72, Street No. 904 at 225/3.

WADIA GANDHI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th January, 1920.
7914

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTERESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Ismail Haji Noor Mohamed of Bombay Halai Memon Mohamedan, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

HALIMABAI alias Bai MABAI, widow of the said Ismail Haji Noor Mohamed, of Bombay, Halai Memon inhabitant, residing at Kholsa Mohalla, without the Fort, of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the tenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 8th day of January, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
7916

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HUSSAINABAI, daughter of Abdul Hussein Mirbhai and widow of Abdul Ali Noorbhai and ABASBHAI ABDULALLY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, surviship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Pension and Tax land but now redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon at 4th Marine Street, without the Fort, of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 82 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 683, New No. 3114, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8383 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2671 and Street No. 19 and bounded on the East by the property of Jiwanji Rustomji Pochkhanawalla, on the West by the property of Rajput Pubhoo Bechar, on the North by the property of Salehbhai Karimji Barodawalla and on the South by the Fourth Marine Street.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.

PATEL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7881

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SALEBHOY SHAIK TYABALLY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, which he has contracted to purchase from DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, maintenance, possession, lease, lien, assessment or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaik Memon Street and Shamset Street, without the Fort, and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of the premises and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1907 and Municipal C Ward Nos. 585, 147, 583, 584, Street Nos. 17, 19, 211, 213, 1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Shamset Street, on or towards the South by the property of Kallianji Shivji, on or towards the East by Shaik Memon Street, on the West by a line to be drawn from South to North along the masonry partition wall, which partly forms the Western boundary of the shop in occupation of Jayantiram Narbheram as a tenant.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
7746

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that S. MEYERS has agreed to sell to our client the land hereidaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate in Mahim Bazar Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 31,902 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less including all suberged land as purchased by the Vendor from Mr. Captain and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 503, New No. 4351, Old Survey No. 2/242 and New Survey No. 1547 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward G. Nos. 4694 (1), 4694 (2), 4695, 4696, Street Nos. 24, 24-a, 25, 26 and bounded, on or towards the North by the Sea-shore, on or towards the East partly by Mahim Bazar Road and partly by a Nallaor passage, on or towards the South by the property of Mancherji Pallonji Contractor and on or towards the West by the Sea-shore.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
7918

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAIAI DORABJI JAMSINA has contracted to sell to our client HAKIM ABDUL WAHEB MAHOMED USUF, the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand in respect of the property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, residence, mortgage, Sale, gift, lien, lease, charge trust, use, shares, partition, easement, or otherwise however are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims and the same, (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Lanovla, containing by admeasurement three Gunthas or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 135 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 136 and which are bounded as follows that is to say:—

On the North by Road belonging to Bhonday.
On the South a Land of Jehangir Kharas.
On the East by Bhonday Road and beyond that by the Bungalow of Mead Sahib.
On the West by land of Jehangir Kharas.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
7908

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 245 of 1919.

Re: KIKABHAI ABDUL KAYOOM MOOLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, lately, a dealer in and maker of Saddles and Harness and now Unemployed...An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th March, 1920, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 17th January, 1920.
7903

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED ESSAC HAJI ABDOOLA NOORANI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the measuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Reynolds Road, on the West Agripada Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and known as plot No. 36 on the said estate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 982 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3527 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4101 (3) and Street No. 36 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by plot No. 38 in the occupation of Abdul Cadar Haji Esmail Goolmahomed, on or towards the West by plot No. 34 in the occupation of the Young Men's Christian Association, on or towards the North by a service passage and on or towards the South by the said Reynolds Road.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7882

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. C. D. GONSALVES has contracted to sell to me the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, lien, inheritance, sale, lease, gift or charge, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate, lying and being at Mahim, abutting on the Tulsi Pipe Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 to 2,500 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. none Collector's New No. 13013, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 1/167 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward No. 5592 and Street No. 48 and bounded on the East by the Tulsi Pipe Road, on the West by the property of the Church of Saint Michael, on the North by the property of the Church of Saint Michael and on the South by the property of Andrew Michael De Mello.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1920.

JOSHI THAKORELAL KASHILAL,
Iron Merchant,
Carnac Bunder, Post 3, Bombay.
7883

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the Provision of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENNESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners the following booked, consignments as also a list of unclaimed bags of grain, etc., on WEDNESDAY, 4th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Shed.

14 bags forming part of 21 bags gum booked from Generalgunj to Carnac Bridge Inv. 530 Banvanlal R. to self receipt holder Messrs. Dharsi Nanji and Co.

20 casks White lead paint weighing about 144 maunds.

Bags of linseed, wheat gram, cotton seeds, rice, gram dall, poppyseed, bajree, tins of ghee cotton sewings thread, wool twist, piece goods, 1 wagon label firewood.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, on TUESDAY, the 20th January 1920, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods:—

Provisions, Medicine, Rubber Goods: Antimony Ingots, Glassware, merchandise, Photo frame, lead one, Cherry water, Vichy water, Toilet powder, medicinal capsules, Tij nails, Chrome Alum, cotton goods, caustic soda, calcium cazbide, tent equipage, tobacco cloth, hoop Iron, cloves, pock axces pick axs hand towels, motor tyres, cork iron plate, deck, and cane chai wearning apparel, China clay stones, empty cases drum, etc.

The purchaser of Calcium Carbide may inspect the goods at Alexandra Dock, Combs tible Ware house near No. 6 shed before the sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the building materials, of the following properties:—

Case No. II. A Ward No. 1275-76 and Street No. 69-68, Tamarind Lane, Fort. A three storied frame structure in front and ground floor structure in the rear, formerly belonging to Mr. Bapuji Pestonji Wadia and others.

Case No. IV. A Ward No. 1282-83 and Street No. 9-13. Armenian Lane, Fort. A two storied structure with outhouses and a chimney formerly belonging to the Fort Press Co., Ltd.

Case No. I. A Ward No. 1284 and Street No. 15-17, Armenian Lane, Fort. A three storied frame structure formerly belonging to Mr. Chawakaran Kiloth Makikaka.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A NEWLY BUILT FIRST CLASS TEAKWOOD MANGALORE TILE ROOF AND NEW TEAKWOOD DOORS, WINDOWS, BEAMS, ETC., AT BASTION ROAD, FORT, OVER MESSRS COX & CO.'S BUILDINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Bastion Road, Fort, over Messrs. Cox & Co's buildings. The first floor structure of the hind portion of Messrs. Cox & Co.'s building—consisting of a newly built first class teakwood Mangalore tile roof with teakwood doors and windows, large teakwood beams, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the roof and structure should be removed within a month.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Furniture belonging to the Estate of late Sir Ratan Tata, including some very Valuable French, English and Japanese Furniture, Curios, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Frediun and Co., on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co., the following very valuable surplus furniture, etc., belonging to the Estate of the late Sir Ratan Tata, consisting of French cushioned sofas, easy chairs, Perisian vases, English writing tables and chairs, Japanese Artistic furniture and curious and other works of art, pictures cabinets, glassware, crockery, carpet rugs, etc., etc.

A large lot of French mosaic flooring, French marble pilasters and other building materials will be sold by Public Auction, on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT LADY HARDINGE ROAD MAHIM.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the owner the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground cart or plantation of cocoanut and other trees of different description growing and being thereon and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 21,125 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1201, New No. 3709, Old Survey No. 251-252, and New Survey No. 1576 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4666, 4667, 4668, Street Nos. 1025, 1026, 1027, and bounded on or towards the North by a public passage, about 25 feet from Lady Hardinge Road, on or towards he East by the oart of Gopal Mahale, now used as a buffalo stable, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Shivraj Mahadeoji Khatri and now of the late Ranchodas Tulsidas Shroff and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Shivraj Mahadeoji Khatri and now of Moroba Shivoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Purshotamrai and Co., Solicitors, for the Vendor at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undefsigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES AT LANOWLA

Under instructions from Rabiabai, widow and Aishabai daughter of the late Hajee Adam Siddick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 9th February, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, bungalow out-houses, garden standing thereon situate at Monzay Tonghe Turf Mowal in the District of Poona, part of Survey No. 86 containing by admeasurement 4000 square yards or thereabout and bounded as follows on the North by the Poona Road on the South by public road, on the West by plot Nos 2 and 14 and on the East by plots No 4 and 16

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSES ETC., KNOWN AS "JER LODGE" WITH FURNITURE AT DEOLALI ON THE BHAGHUR ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 13th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will under instructions from the owner put up for sale at their auction rooms the following valuable bungalow known as "Jer Lodge" with furniture etc. at Deolali.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the two bungalows (one large and one small) onthouses, stable, kitchen etc., and also furniture situate at Deolali on the Bhaghur Road containing by admeasurement 3,538 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of Survey No. 348, Pot No. 3 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the West by the Cross Road marked 1 on the plan 40 ft. wide annexed to the conveyance of the said property, on or towards the East by a private passage 20 ft wide and beyond that by the property marked 13A & 13B, on or towards the North by the private road, on or towards the South by the property of Byramji Ruttonji Mistry.

N.B.—The bungalows contains 5 bedrooms with bathrooms, drawing and dining room, verandah all round kitchen stable and outhouses. Also a small bungalow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framala Peerozshaw and Papa Solicitors or to the Undersigned

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 19th January, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.'S SALES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO DOCTORS SHOPKEEPERS AND SOLICITORS.

Messrs RICHARD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at the above address on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m., a lot of specially made sliding door show cupboards, with and without shelves and counters.

The cupboards are on view.

RICHARD & Co.,
Bombay, 19th January, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASKS EMPTY OF COCOANUT OIL.

By the order of the party concerned and on account and risk of the default of buyer Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, at plot No. 21, Sankli St., Byculla, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

500 casks empty of cocoanut oil.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BLANKETS, RUGS BUCKLES, REINS, WHIPS FOR CARRIAGES, WASH-HAND STANDS, BRASSCOCKS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Oosman Suleman the defaulting indentor Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, the following:—

5 c/s each of 100 pcs Blankets.
1 c/s of 100 pcs rugs.
1 c/s of harness, buckles, brass and nickle.
1 c/s containing Reins.
7 pcs iron wash-stands.
5—Enamelled bath-stands.
6 doz. superior quality whips.
1 c/s Ivory Visiting Cards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th day of January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
21 cases Yote Mite Baking Powder.
5 cases Bertrens Essence Vanilla.
1 case Red Ribbon Essence Vanilla.
3 cases Malted Milk (small size).
8 cases Rex Pork and Beans.
105 cases Kippered Sardine.
100 cases Getz kippered Harrings.
50 cases Rose Lime Juice.
1 case American Macroni.
5 cases Chewing Gum.
150 doz. Carbolic Tooth Powder.
2 cases Soaps Coal Tar.

By the order of the Trustees of Chandulal Dawarkadas, heir, Mumtilal Chandulal:—

Gold chain with locket, gold rings, gold bangles and bracelets set with pearls and rubies, diamond and emerald rings, pearl mala of one string, necklace set with pearls, rubies and emeralds, pearl bangles, pearl and ruby necklace, diamond ear-studs, etc.

By the order of the Insurance Company concerned:—

8 packages Longcloth slightly damaged by water.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY TOGETHER WITH PIECES OF LAND, FIELDS, ETC., AT MALAD IN SALSETTE TALUKA, ZILLA Thana.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent, Ramchandra Doongarsidas, traded as Ramchandra Shankerlal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th January, 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on premises, the said Insolvent's right, title and interest in following valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground, fields together with buildings, hereditaments and dwelling houses, etc., situate, lying and being at Malad, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana admeasuring about 2,581 square yards and bearing Survey No. 62 and bounded on the East by the property of Ramdatt Vithoba Desai, on the West by the Godbunder Road, on the North by the property of Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy and on the South by the property of the said Ramdatt Vithoba Desai.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

SALE THIS DAY MONDAY, THE 19TH JANUARY, 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of a well ventilated and open on all sides large three storied house at the Junction of Khetwadi Main Road and post office lane and next to Jamsetji Petit Dispensary.

TO-DAY MONDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension, tax, tenure, together with the messuage tenements buildings and stables built and standing thereon situate lying and being on the southside of the Khetwadi Main Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 438 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assistant Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No 46c and Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 286 and 289 and New Survey No. 7417 and 7417 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Khetwadi Main Road on or towards by the West by a Public Road called the post office lane, on or towards the East by a large plot of open ground known as Jamshedji Petit Gymnasium and on or towards the South by the property of.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

The above property will be sold subject to the title being marketable and free from all incumbrances.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 19th January, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A GOING CONCERN.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK IN TRADE OF AMERICA-INDIA DAIRY SUPPLY CO.

On MONDAY, the 19th January, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at all the stock in trade of the America India Supplying Co., at there Rooms at Sandhurst Road at Vishram Mansion opposite Madhaospram including. Butter tins, salt bags, chamnian butter worker, marble tables wooden kegs tables, Chains, name boards, hand cart, stool tabels, cupboard, clock, weighy scars pot water making machines, brass pots, and etc., with its good will.

The above is on view between 4 and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

SALE of 1,008 Bags Sago flour and 145 Bags Farina.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd January, 1920, sell by Public Auction, by order of the Bank concerned the following:—

At Wari Bunder P. D. Godown at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

D. B. K.—75 bags 120 cwt. sago flour ex. S.S. Siam Maru.

D. A.—97 bags sago flour Ex. S.S. Kasado Maru.

S. H. K.—145 bags Farina Ex. S.S. Sodegaura Maru at Prince's Dock No. 7 Godown at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.

D. A. P.—325 bags 455 cwt. sago flour.
Ex. S.S. Totoni Maru.

At Prince's Dock No. 3 Godown. D. A. P.—335 bags 450 cwt. sago flour. 176 Bags 251 cwt. sago flour. Ex. S.S. Kasado Maru.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned.
40 keys wire brads 100 cwt 4 by 19 gauge.
10 cases British springwell table water.
5 bales tracing paper each 20 reams.
On account of the shippers:—
A consignment of Chinese and Japanese porcelainware consisting of richly coloured flower vases, flower bowls, wall plates in different sizes and in various colours, tea, milk and sugar pots, tea and coffee sets, and similar other decoration porcelain articles.
Miscellaneous—One second-hand Scant Motor Cycle. Military riding saddles, tents, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
Wednesday, 21st January, at 9-30 p.m.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES.
SIR GEORGE AND LADY LLOYD.
UNDER THE AUSPICES of the
Noel Institute
there will be a Grand
Physical Culture Display
Consisting of
FEATS OF STRENGTH
Jui Jitsu!
Boxing!!
Wrestling!!
word Display!!!
by EXPERTS for Gold and Silver Medals and Monetary Prizes.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Dress Circle and Gallery only.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
Showing a remarkably fine new
Pathe Photoplay in five reels.
FANNIE WARD
FANNIE WARD
FANNIE WARD
IN
IN
IN
THE NARROW PATH
THE NARROW PATH
THE NARROW PATH
Also showing
Pathe Gazette
The Horse (Coloured Film.)
LONESOME LUKE COMIC.
Times: 7-0, 8 45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

OPENING 22nd Jan.

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY January 22nd & 23rd	"THREE WISE FOOLS"
SATURDAY January 24th	"LIGHTNIN"
SUNDAY MATINEE January 25th	"THREE WISE FOOLS"
MONDAY January 26th	"LIGHTNIN"
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY January 27th & 28th	"POLLY WITH A PAST"

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW AT 6 P. M.

Please note the change of time.

"QUINNEY'S"

HENRY AINLEY

England's greatest actor re-creates for the screen his greatest stage success **QUINNEY'S.**

The play which ran for 289 performances at the Haymarket Theatre and which is carried on in such impetuous whirl of laughter, touched with pathos, that we feel with the closing of the story the passing of a friend one has learned to love.

A masterpiece of art and craft with the greatest conceivable human appeal.

Answer—this pertinent question. What is human life worth without human love, human sympathy, human trust?

RACE OR NO RACE

We have the Best Treat for Race Loving Patrons.

THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

To-night and the following days of the week

THE GENTLEMAN RIDER

An Original Story of the Turf

Featuring

VIOLET HOPSON & STEWART ROME

Besides

FATTY AS A SHERIFF (Comic)

News of the Day.

Shows at 4-30, 6-30, 8-30, & 10-30.

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

This Great Serial will commence from next Saturday. Houdini is the King of entertainers, the greatest of magicians and conjurors and the first American to make the Kaiser to apologize.

LOOK HERE!

You need not be told again and again that this week

THE MAJESTIC

Offers the 1st instalment of the Sensational Pathe Serial:

Wolves of Kultur

Featuring the famous SHELDON LEWIS and LEAH BAIRD.

SEE a partriotic girl chase the Agents of Hunnism.

Four Shows Daily: 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Coming Shortly

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

COLOSSAL Dollars 2,000,000 Spectacle

"INTOLERANCE"

Greatest NOVELTY the Theatre has ever known

125,000 People

7,500 Horses

1,200 Chariots

LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM 17th JANUARY.

Great Novelty New Amusements.

SHELLAR'S

ROYAL CIRCUS

Sandhurst Road, near Globe Cinema.

100 Animals] [30 Artists

To-night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Matinees on Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Students at Half Rates for the Matinees only

Rates Rs. 10, 3, 2, 1. Gallery As. 8.

T. G. SHELAR, *Proprietor.* J. W. WALLETT, *General Manager.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

EXCELSIOR

FAREWELL PERFORMENCES !!

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents

BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25

MOSTLY GIRLS

Presenting

A Repertoire of the Up-To-The-Minute American Musical Comedy Sensations and Successes.

Roaring Comedy—Pretty Girls—Popular "Jazz" Songs—The Latest Dances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day, Monday 19th, at 9-30 p.m.

"SUFFRAGETTES."

Tuesday, 20th at 9-30 p. m.

"KING OF PATAGONIA"

Wednesday 21st, at 6 p. m.

Farewell Reduced Price Matinee

"HELLO HAWAII."

Booking at ROSE and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre, Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE

EMPRESS

TO-DAY

at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A METRO SPECIAL

"SHADOWS of SUSPICION"

Do you enjoy a play of mystery and intrigue—a story of the by-ways of the Secret Service? Then see

Harold Lockwood

IN

"Shadows of Suspicion"

a thrilling story of suspense.

"A traitor to his country!" Are there any more disgraceful words in our language? See how they were misapplied to a young patriot

IN

"Shadows of Suspicion"

What would you do if you were called a coward by your friends—why did Cyril Hammersley keep silent when he was wrongfully accused? See the gripping play

"Shadows of Suspicion"

If all the world called you a **coward** and with **one word** you could make all things right, and if you still dared not to speak—what course would you take?

THE

EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"The Girl Philippa"

in 9 Reels.

The Love Novel with the Great World Crisis in the background of it, that has been read by over Ten Millions of people,

and Featuring

"Anita Stewart"

The world's Daintiest and Most Loved Actress

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Howitt Phillips Co.

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

The famous adaption

"Under Two Flags"

From Ouida's Great Novel.

Tuesday 20th at 9-30 p. m.

Somerset Maughan's Great Canadian Drama

"The Land of Promise."

Wednesday 21st at 9-30 p. m.

The Charming Irish Comedy

"Peg O'My Heart."

Thursday 22nd at 9-30 p. m.

Now running in London.

"A Temporary Gentleman."

Friday 23rd at 9-30 p.m.

Somerset Maughan's Brilliant Comedy

"Caroline."

Saturday 24th at 9-30 p. m.

Sir Arthur Pinero's Great Masterpiece

The Second Mrs. Tanquary.

Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m.

The Latest Screaming Farcical Comedy.

You Never Know, Y'Know.

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

Matinee prices: Rs 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Splendid New Picture Bill.

To-day, To-morrow (Tuesday) Wed Thurs & Friday at 6-30 p. m.

George Walsh

"The Island of Desire"

In the 5 reels Fox photoplay

Battling with the Forces of Nature and with unscrupulous persons seeking to deprive her of her heritage, a shipwrecked girl on an uninhabited island in the South Seasis saved through the bravery of one man.

Also a Fine Comic

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

BOMBAY-KARACHI AIR SERVICE.

POSTPONED TO 23RD.

The air mail service from Karachi to Bombay which could not be introduced from the 16th January 1920 as previously notified owing to the flooding of the aerodrome at Bombay, will commence on the 23rd January 1920. The first mail aeroplane will start from Karachi at 2-0 p.m. on Friday the 23rd January 1920 and arrive in Bombay at about 10 a.m. on the next day.

CHEMICALS.

Jan. 17.

There has been slight upward tendency in the chemicals markets, and the demand has been also healthy for various chemicals. The volume of transactions settled are a few at present since, the emill strike has some effect upon the demand. Bleaching powder has remained fluctuating between Rs. 50 and 75, according to the freshness of the quality. Sodium is almost steady and the quotations vary between Rs. 16 and 20 per cwt. Zinc chloride has witnessed slight advance, as reported last. Caustic soda is firm, and several transactions are settled between Rs. 21 and 25.

Among the chemicals manufactured in some local chemical works, washing soda has undergone some shrinkage, and the quotations are nearly Rs. 5/8 to 6 per cwt. Glauber salt is also ruling easy and is quoted at Rs. 5 per cwt., in bags. Turkey red oil 50 per cent. is quoted at Rs 29 in large drums. Soft soap, Brown is varying between Rs. 14 and 15.

The quotations are as follows:—

Sodium sulphide—Rs. 15/20; Zinc chloride—Rs. 18-25; Caustic Soda 1-8-0 to 2 (lb); Glauber salt Rs. 5; Turkey red oil (50 per cent)—Rs. 29; Bleaching Powder, Rs. 50-75; Farina, Rs. 16-17.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The market for jute shares was very firm to-day, Kamarhatty changing hands up to Rs. 1125. There was only a small inquiry for coal shares. In the Miscellaneous section flour, cotton and paper shares were in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bagdighi Kujama 21, Bengal 810, Burrakur 49, Raneegunge 65, Sendra, 227.

Jute:—Albion 580, Alliance 845 s. 1., Anglo-India 417, Barnagore 192, Belvedere 615, Budge Budge 697/8, Dalhousie 90, Delta 700, Empire 78/8, Fort Gloster 1130, Fort William 536, Gorepore 1475, Howrah 49/8, Kamarhatty 1112, Auckland 595, Clive 535, Kanknarrah 883, Khardah 482, Lansdowne 488 and 500 e. 1., Lawrence 840, Naihati 694, New Central 709, Northbrook 83/8, Reliance 54, Soorah 360, Standard 754 s. 1. and 735, Union 955, Waverley 20.

Miscellaneous:—Albion Tannery 9/12, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 500 Calcutta Cigarettes 4/5 prem. Cawnpore Sugar 345, Bank of Bengal 2170, Bengal Brass 10, Bengal Paper 87, British Ceylon Corporation 24/4, Central Provinces Cement 12/8, Cream and Co. 85, Danbar Cotton 392, East India Engineering 10/4, Frank Ross (Calcutta) 14/8, Hume Pine 16/8, Karnani Bank 4 prem, Madras Theatre 17, Muir Mills 272, New Savan Sugar 13/4, Premier Oil 15/8, Great Eastern Hotel 350 yam Sugar 26/4, Somastipore Sugar 13, Steel Products 12.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 61/6 and small lots at Rs. 62/2. War bonds (short loans) 98/12 per cent 1925 at 100/4 per cent. and 1928 at 101/6 per cent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 19TH OF JANUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

MOTION BY ORDER.

T & I J Mill No. 116-1919.—Payne & Co., The Framji Edulji Nentinen, deceased v. Rustomji Framji Tenten & anr, Petrs.

EXPARTE DECREE.

3019-19—N C Dalal, Chunilal Oghad v. Chandulal Manilal a firm, Edg G W & Co.

(SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.)

LONG CAUSE.

23-18—Mer K Co., Vallabhdas Kallianji & ors v. Madhavlal Ranchodlal & Co., Mehta D & L. Part heard.

1649-18—Merza M & M, Laxman Gouroji Nakhwa v. Ramji Antone Nakhwa, Smetham B & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court, No. 46.

SUITS FOR HAIRING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

2890-19—Amin & Desai, Dayabhai Khuchalbhai Patel v. Vaghaji Tulsibhai Patell, Against 1st & 3rd Deft. only.

3065-19—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Shivnarayen Nimour a firm v. Vardhaman Jetsey & Co. a firm & anr.

3579-19—Vachha & Co., Messrs Idaji Mafagr Co. a firm v. Oodhowji Dhunjibhai.

3217-19—N C Dalal, Bhagilal Dagobhai Dandhy v. Mahadeo Atmaram Raje & anr, Against 1st Deft only.

SUITS FOR HEANING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1565-19—Ard H D & Co., Vallabhdas Laxmidas a firm v. Madhowji Govindji a firm Bhai K & Gir, Part heard.

1428-19—Matu J & M, Bejnath Harnandrai & ors a firm v. Messrs Sadakukh Gambhercband a firm. Malvi M R & Co.

1532-17—Mehta D and L, Narandas Raghunathdas a firm v. Narandas Kukubhai & co. a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1653-19—Mehta D and L Esmail Mahomed and Sons a firm v. Kishordas Hurjivandas Matubhai J and M.

1467-19—Metha D and L Gordhandas Kalyanji v Kedarnath Bhagwandas a firm Dubash and Co.

493-19—Edgelow G W and Co. Messrs. Mirzamal Motilal a firm v. Moorji Naran Raghavaya N and Co.

738-19—Mulla and M Messrs. Kotraya Maiah Balrajaya a firm v. Messrs. Vishram Dhanji a firm anr Payne and Co. Ardeshir H D and Co.

1343-19—N C Dalal Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v. Narandas Anandilal a firm Khandvalla and Co.

882-19—Bhimji and Co. R D Motisha and Co. a firm v. Narrotamdas Hargowandas a firm Khandvalla and Co. Shamrao M and H.

1133-19—Mehta D and L H M Syed and Co. a firm v. Kapurchand Dwarkadas a firm Craigie B and C.

1381-19—M B Chothia Aga Haji Mehdi Isphani v H S M Nourani & Sons a firm.

412-19—Jamshedji R & D Tulsiram Jagatram a firm v. Naradane Bhukhdas a firm Malvi M R and Co.

742-19—Raghavaya N & Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. James Finlay and Co. Ld. Crawford B and Co.

1760-19—Mehta D and L Ramji Deokaran a firm v. Narandas Dayabhai a firm Raghavaya N and C.

93-19—Shamrao M and L R Bhaichandbhai and Co. a firm v. Madhavdas Liladhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

1053-19—Motichand and D Chunilal Mulchand and anr v. Dwarkadas Chotalal a firm Mehta D and L.

278-19—Hiralal Th and Co. Messrs. Shamaldas Manilal a firm v. Messrs. Hansraj Fulchand a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

1182-19—Mehta D and L Kantilal Choonilal a firm v. Gulabchand Amritlal a firm Bhimji and Co.

1231-19—Bhai K and G Haridas Tricumdas a firm v. Narotam Motichand a firm Motichand and D.

558-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. Messrs. Laxminaraven Gangadhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

1960-19—Vachha and Co. Messrs Kanji Dewji and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Mohun and Co. a firm Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2745-19—Purnanand & Clab, Jivanlal Manilal & Co., a firm v. Dwarkadas Chhotalal a firm, Mehta D & L.

380-17—Payne & Co., Haji Essa Haji Oosman v. Ahmed Abdulbhoy Peerbhoy & ors, Dastur and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

82-18—Dastur and Co., Dhunji Dharsi and ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand & ors, Daphtary F and D, Motichand & D, Amarchand and M. Part Heard.

LAND ACQUISISTION REFERENCE.

L A R 1-19—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Merwanji K & Co., Little and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

785-18—Kanga & S. Motimal Hotchand Ahiya v E H Elias and anr, Mulla and M, Soonderdas & Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3045-19—Dastur and Co., Shamji Govindji v. Bhavanji Govindji. N C Dalal.

2498-19—Unwalla P & P, Ranchoddas Narrotamdas a firm v. Gulabchand Gopaldas, Khandwalla & Co.

2976-19—Malvi M R and Co. Kissandas Gokuldas a firm v Ramlal Biyani, Ard H D and Co.

3098-18—Tyabjee D and Co, Baldevdas Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jadowji and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

2758-19—Dubash and Co, Burjorji Maneckji Wadia v Motilal Amritlal and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

2888-19—Moti and Devi, Laxmichand Panachand v Vithaldas Gigabhai, Rust and Gin.

33170-19—Ard H D and Co, Vallabhdas Laxmidas a firm v Virchand Dalebharam afirm, Hiralal and Th, Fo. postponement.

3184-19—Muljl and Th, Shomnath Rupjidas v Narsingrai Mane, Dharamsi and Co.

3115-19—Purnanand and Club, Girdharlal Motilal and anr v Sha Chunilal Karsandas a firm, M V Gokhale.

3236-19—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Nursey v Pragji Ludha a firm, Bagh N and Co.

LONG CAUSES

2937-19—Madhowji K and Co, Khanum Behjal v Jawid Mahomed Khan Bashir Mahomed Khan Dubash and Co.

4968-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Mirza Mahomed Shirazi v Jawid Mahomed Khan Bashir Mahomed Khan, Dubash and Co.

489-19—Mirza M and M, Karbalai Mahomedalli Mahomed Saleh Iraki v Haji Husein Tari and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1301-18—Bhai K and G, Manekbai Gokulbhai a firm v Kesavlal Jamnadas and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

1870-19—Little and Co, Nowrosji Khanbhov v Messrs Amratlal and Co a firm, Mulji and Th.

1505-18—Kharas and Co, Narsidas Gangji Popat a firm v Lowji Derchand, Madhowji K and Ch.

1315-18—Shroff and D, Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail & Co v Messrs Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

2277-19—Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Shomji v Cawasji Framji and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

2264-19—Bhimji and Co, Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co a firm v Virji Hurjiwandas a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2310-19—M B Chothia, Narotam Mangaldas v F Mohanlal and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

2806-19—Mulji and Th, Ambalal Navalal a firm v Shantilal Balubhai a firm, Smetham B and Co.

2347-19—Captain and V, Meghji Ludha v Thakar Mangaldas Velji a firm and ors, Madhowji K and Ch, N C Dalal, Malvi M R and Co.

3103-19—Bhimji and Co, Padamsey Damodhar a firm v Bisandas Jivanmal a firm, Motichand and D.

2756-19—N C Dalal, Mohanlal Motilal a firm v Harilal Bhoglal, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1089-19—Little and Co, Ardeshir Dorabji Kapadia v J Moni and Co, a firm Mane H M and Co.

1439-19—Pandia and Co, Lavji Bhanji v Lalubhai Harji Patil and anr, Motichand and D.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

947-19—Payne and Co, Abdullabhai Faizullabhai v Shaik Mahomedally and Sons a firm, Matu J and M.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2739-19—Mer K and Co, Rehmatbai widow v Mariambai widow and ors, Little and Co, Mer K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1295-18—Jamsedji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Vora Dawoodbhoy Nurbhoy and anr, Jehangir and S, Payne and Co, Part heard.

2014-19—Muljee and Th, Maganlal Venilal v Nagindas Lallubhai Kasi a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

1011-19—Mulla and M, Mawraj Rambhagat a firm v Jugilal Sheoraj a firm.

2036-18—M B Chothia, Behramji Divarji Surti and anr v Jehangir Nowroji Kaka, Payne and Co.

612-19—Sabnis and G, Mahadeo Raghoji Jambooker v Shamsunder Haribhai Jambuker and ors, M V Gokhale, Jamsetji R and D.

777-18—Shamrao M and H, Tulsidas Jugiwandas v Mahomed Essack Haji Abdulla Noorani, Matubhai J and M.

653-18—Dubash and Co, Lumraj Bhuraji a firm v Ochavlal Maneckial a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

1252-16—Payne and Co, Chunilal Padamchand and anr v Sagarmal Dalichand and ors, Mulla and M.

728-19—Smetham B and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v Dhunji Jeychand and Co a firm.

329-17—Bhai K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ramchandra Maguir and anr, Purnanand and Cl.

332-17—Bhai K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Sidalingappa Richappa Tambke and ors, Payne and Co.

1348-19—Amin and D, Babaldas Khimchand v Dalsukh Manchachand and anr, Payne and Co, Jehangir and S.

1293-19—Mehta D and L, Ambalal Nathalal Vyas and ors v Girdharlal Nanalal and ors, Daphtary F and D, Pandia and Co, Mehta D and L.

340-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathabhai and Sons a firm v C Ballabhai and Co a firm, Bhai K and G.

317-19—Mulla and Mulla, Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed v Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

1761-18—Amin and D, Harkisondas Kharsandas and Co a firm v Sher Mahomed Haji Nusserwanji, Hiralal Th and Co.

286-19—Motichand and D, Motilal Icharam Gandhi v Gordhandas Kanji, Merwanji K and Co.

1955-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vallabhdas Lakhmidas a firm v The Baroda Union Dyeing Bleaching and Calico Printing Factory, Khandwalla and Co.

134-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rehmatbai widow and ors v Rajabally Mahomed and ors, Matibhai J and M, Captain and V.

136-19—Mulla and M, Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed v Ibrahim Ismailji Lathia a firm, Matubhai J and Co.

141-19—Dastur and Co, Narbheram Pragji a firm v Khimji Arjoon, Pandia and Co.

169-19—Little and Co, Kalabhai Sakharam Mistry v Dr Miss Mithibai C J Khambatta and ors, Wadia G and Co.

1026-17—Dharamsi and Co, Radhavallabh Kabra a firm v Ladman Dhunraj.

KUNTAL KAUMUDI OIL

ENSURES

PLEASURE in BUYING SATISFACTION in USING AS

It is "very soothing," says Pandit Prithinath. "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to Lokamanya Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia; and last, but not the least, says the "Poet-Laureate" of Asia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—

"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA.

Price per large Bottle, 14 Ans. only.

To be obtainable from Messrs,

Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.

TIMES BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

KAVIRAJ P. C. SEN, L.M.S.,

216, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Jan., 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.924 inches.
Temperature of Air	78.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.6 "
Dew Point	68.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.718 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.8 "
Minimum do.	73.5 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,ENE,NW.WNW,N.
Movement of Wind	179 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time		Depth on Sill		Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time		Depth on Sill	
	Jan	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan	h.	m	ft.	in
Sat.	17	m 8	12	24	4	17	m 3	2	21	7
		10	2a	26	6		2	42a	17	9
Sun.	18	m 9	0	24	10	18	m 3	46	20	10
		10	35a	27	3		3	23a	17	9
Mon.	19	m 9	58	25	4	19	m 4	25	20	2
		11	5a	27	11		4	3a	16	7
Tues	20	m 10	40	25	11	20	m 5	0	19	5
		11	33a	28	6		4	41a	18	2
Wed.	21	m 11	18	26	5	21	m 5	16a	18	10
							5	16a	15	10
Thu.	22	m 0	1	28	10	22	m 6	5	18	4
							5	50a	15	9
Fri.	23	m 0	30	29	0	23	m 6	37	17	11
		0	32a	28	11		6	24a	16	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 17 (Saturday)	Sunrise. 7h. 15m	Sunset	6h. 22m.
" 18 (Sunday)	" 7h. 15m	"	6h. 23m.
" 19 (Monday)	" 7h. 15m	"	6h. 24m.
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m	"	6h. 24m.
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m	"	6h. 25m.
" 22 (Thursday)	" 7h. 15m	"	6h. 25m.
" 23 (Friday)	" 7h. 15m	"	6h. 26m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	6d.	2h	54·9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	13d.	5h.	38·6m. a.m.
New Moon	21d.	1h	56·9m. a.m.
First Quarter	28d.	9m.	8·0m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared. Humidity remains above normal. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts; night temperature is above the average at Multan, but is below it at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have practically cleared. Humidity is higher than usual in lower Sind and south-east Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in upper Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Night temperature is above the average in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight excess at Bombay. Night temperature continues above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature remain above normal in the north-west of the division.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has passed away and the sky has cleared over the greater part of northern India, but the air contnnues damper than usual at this time of the year.

Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th January, 1920.

No rain has fallen except half an inch at Sibsagar and Gauhati and a light fall at Bhamo. The feeble western disturbance is entering Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 17th JAN. 1920.

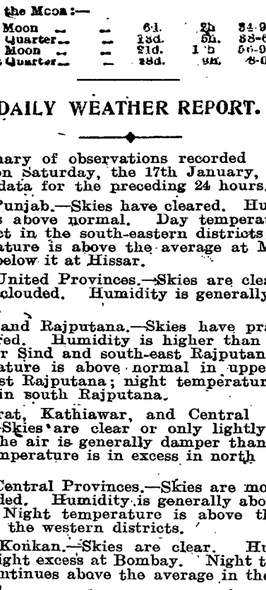
STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	77.0	58.7	84	..	4.61	+2.60
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	79.4	66.6	70	..	0.25	−1.64
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.7	48.3	91	..	1.62	+1.19
Rawalpindi	59.2	37.0	68	..	2.56	+0.22
Lahore	67.8	44.2	94	..	1.56	+0.57
Hissar	65.5	37.3	96	..	1.27	+0.53
Ambala	66.0	41.0	95	..	2.28	+0.41
Delhi	66.2	48.4	89	..	1.03	+0.10
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	70.3	49.2	81	..	0.69	−0.01
Mainpuri	69.7	48.3	88	..	0.64	−0.34
Jhansi	74.9	49.8	91	..	0.68	0
Cawnpore	70.8	46.1	89	..	0.10	−0.87
Allahabad	72.2	46.2	83	..	0.05	−0.98
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobanad	77.9	45.0	64	..	0.39	+0.19
Karachi	74.9	58.2	77	..	0.23	−0.16
Ajmer	70.8	44.9	85	..	2.10	+1.46
Jaipur	70.0	49.2	57	..	1.96	+1.41
Kotah	77.8	55.8	69	..	1.77	+1.25
Mount Abu	72.0	53.2	32	..	0.63	+0.17
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.0	51.5	92	..	0	−0.13
Dwarka	75.3	60.7	87	..	0.53	+0.43
Veraval	81.1	56.6	63	..	0.51	+0.17
Rajkot	86.1	51.9	68	..	2.05	+1.79
Bhavnagar Para	83.8	54.4	47	..	3.54	+2.27
Surat	85.8	60.8	71	..	3.78	+3.50
Ahmedabad	88.6	56.5	55	..	1.30	+1.12
Deesa	88.7	50.4	35	..	0.03	−0.15
Neemuch	73.7	51.2	69	..	3.07	+2.66
Indore	79.9	53.1	76	..	4.89	+4.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.8	50.9	76	..	1.06	−0.20
Saugor	79.2	52.4	64	..	0.69	−0.69
Hoosngabad	80.9	57.4	76	..	3.88	+2.47
Khandwa	85.4	55.7	78	..	6.51	+5.51
Akola	87.9	59.0	60	..	1.30	−0.08
Amraoti	86.9	61.1	62	..	2.12	+0.74
Nagpur	84.5	56.2	74	..	0.83	−0.66
Chanda	86.5	56.2	73	..	1.07	−0.05
Raipur	82.3	55.9	66	..	0	−0.73
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.8	71.0	78	..	1.17	+0.61
Ratnagiri	88.3	70.1	57	..	0.73	−0.14
Marmugoa	84.9	71.1	81	..	3.90	+2.70
Karwar	89.7	66.2	84	..	3.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	56.3	67	..	1.68	+0.75
Ahmednagar	85.6	53.1	64	..	4.13	+2.98
Poona	87.8	56.8	76	..	2.61	+1.41
Sholapur	88.0	63.0	53	..	2.25	+0.79
Bijapur	86.7	63.8	60	..	2.49	+1.31
Belgaum	86.3	59.8	57	..	2.48	+0.60
Aurangabad	85.8	61.2	56	..	3.14	+2.05
Nizamabad(Indur)	87.7	58.6	66	..	1.52	+0.72
Hyderabd	82.6	62.0	81	..	7.74	+6.67
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.1	70.4	60	..	9.21	+5.79
Calicut	85.8	67.1	75	..	18.28	+12.05
Colombo	87.4	71.0	69	..	19.59	+11.32
Colombo	86.2	70.4	89	..	20.38	+0.49
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	70.1	84	..	10.53	+4.33
Bellary	88.8	62.6	65	..	6.31	+4.11
Cuddapah	86.6	63.4	74	..	9.63	+4.90
Madras	84.1	72.3	66	..	26.44	+6.49
Bangalore	81.3	53.7	79	..	7.01	+3.75
Coimbatore	85.2	62.7	74	..	6.48	+1.46
Trichinopoly	85.6	66.2	77	..	21.96	+13.52
Negapatam	83.5	71.5	77	..	53.45	+24.58

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6.45 p.m. Standard Time, on the 17th January, 1920, was 30.149 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

LAMPS.



THE LARGEST VARIETY IN INDIA

Special Line:—

STORM PUNKHA PROOF LAMPS.

Complete Household Requisites.

Crockery, Cutlery, Glass & Electroplate ware.

Electric Lamps and Fittings.

KEROSINE OIL HEATERS.

Specially invented for the WINTER.

S. Bannister & Co., Ld.

The Lamp Warehouse.

43, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2800. Telegrams: "ALADDIN, Bombay"

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 27/5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 p. c. War Loan, 89.

5½ p. c. War Loan due 1920-22, 99/12.

4 p. c. Terminable Loan, 91.

4 p. c. Conversion Loan, 81.

3½ p. c. Paper, 60.

3 p. c. Port Trust long-dated, 67.

4 p. c. Port Trust short-dated, 71.

4 p. c. Municipal long-dated, 66/8.

4 p. c. Municipal short-dated 90.

4 p. c. City Improvement Trust long-dated 66/8

5 p. c. Municipal Tansa 885.

5 p. c. Municipal sanitary, 81½ to 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.

Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.

Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet but steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ah. Advance 2275, By. United 1795, By. Dyeing 3195, By. Cotton 1400, Century 985, Cent. India 4150, Colaba Land 3580, Coorla 2000, Crescent 590, Currimbhoy 107½/8, David 1435, Fazulbhoy 1520, Finlay 1190, Ind. Malwa 700, Kastoorchand 2200, Kohinoor 3250, Madhowji 4163, New Great 890, New City 3000, Pearls 1092/8, Shapurji 395 xd., Simplex 1210, Swan 1275, Swadeshi 3870, Tata Mill 1600, Alcock 1190, By. Burma 990, Bt. Burma Petrool; 25/8 xr., By. Tramway 1100, By. Steam 585, Bundi 67, Katni Ord. 367/8, Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Ord 227/8, Tata Defd. 1170, Tata Bank 60, Tata Oil 555 pr., Scindia Steam 33 pr., New India Insurance 41 pr., Vulcan Insurance 2 pr.,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Jan 13th.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		"
" " Sales of East Indian		500
" " Imports		"
Mid. Americans Spot		29.32
Egyptian F. G. F.		44.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	36.36
	May	34.92
	July	33.40
New Orleans 10 a.m	May	35.74
	Oct.	30.98

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.44
Feb.	25.77
Mar	
Apr	24.44
May	23.80
June	23.33
July	
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	21.41
Nov.	21.09
Dec.	20.87

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 13th.

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.66 +27
Feb.	26.86 +24
Mar.	25.96 +25
April	25.24 +22
May	24.46 +19
June	23.84 + 7
July	23.18 + 1
Aug.	22.53 — 1
Sept.	21.91 — 6
Oct.	21.11 — 6
Nov.	20.76 — 2
Dec.	20.45 — 3

Tone of Futures:—Steady.

" " Spot:—Steady moderate biz.

" " Manchester Market:—Strong.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 13th.

M.G. Bengal Good		17.75
" " Fully Good		18.90
" " Fine		18.75
No. 1 Oomra Good		20.85
" " Fully Good		21.40
" " Fine		21.85
Broach Good		24.60
" Fully Good		24.85
" Fine		25.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Jan. 16th.

Futures at New York Mar. 16.05

MONEY MARKETS.

London. Jan 13th.

Bankers %	58
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/8
" 3 months bars	78 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/m.	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/m.	5 15/16
" Prime Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " 4 "	6 1/8
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 days maximum loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½ %	51½ +½
Rupee Paper 5½ %	67
Indian Bonds 5½ % Sterling Loan	61 1/4 Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	53 1/4
Bar Gold London 85 Fine Pounds	41.90

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 13th

Funding Loan 4 %	87½ +½
Victory Loan 4 %	88½ +½
5 % Exchequer	99½ 6/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan 13th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Quotel	59
Argentine Rosario—62 lbs.	61
Australian—61 lbs. Quoted	61

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Paid Firm 240

Cottonseed, Bombay (some delivered per ton): Jan.-Feb. Sellers 224

Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Mar. Nearest 247½

METALS.

Cashier's Selected Copper	112 4
Standard Copper Spot	111 12½
Copper Brazile	110 7
Yellow Metal	103
Hard Spelter	53½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java No. 1 D. Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Buyers	37
Do. Do. July-Aug. Value	36
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. Buyers	34/6
Do. Do. July-Aug. Buyers	33/6
Do. Do. July-Aug. Sellers	37/6

Tone:—Firm. Little or nothing doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers £2/7½

Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. £2/8½

Tone:—Quiet after firmer.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 17.

Owing to a rise of 65 points in the March delivery of the New York market of the 15th inst. The local market was steady. Fully Good Broach April-May opened in the Marwadi Bazaar at Rs. 567 and immediately advanced to Rs. 570. Then a set back came and the price gradually declined to Rs. 565. The closing price was Rs. 567½. There was a good enquiry for Oomras January which closed firm at Rs. 503½.

At Coloba the market opened at Rs. 567 and closed as under:—

Ready market is quiet with a very moderate enquiry.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P M

Fully Good Broach	April-May		567
Fully Good Bengal	Jan.		402
Fine Oomras			504
Fine Oomras	March		478

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th Jan. 1920:

Cotton	17,066 bls.
Wheat	24,042 Qrs.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colours

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.Conc., BFF, BFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder.
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violets N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown I B
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations on application

SELLING AGENTS.

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.

Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams: "MAMADOKAP"

Awarded a First Class Certificate by The South Indian Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition

"SIDDHA KALPA MAKARADHWAJA"

THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORLD FOR ALL "ACUTE" AND "CHRONIC" DISEASES

PREPARED SCIENTIFICALLY BY

AYURVEDA RATNA PANDIT N. V. STREERAMA CHARLU, Ph. D. Sc. AND AYURVEDA VAIDYA N. NARASIMHACHARIA, (Retired Sub-Registrar)

This unparalleled and ancient medicine is prepared in exact accordance with Ayurvedic and Western Modern Principles, carefully tested and standardised by expert analysis and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for the general prolongation of life, and particularly a guaranteed remedy for Nervous Debility, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo, Loss of Nerve Power, Vigour, Memory, and Appetite, Depression of Spirits, constant Mental Misgivings want of Spirit and Energy, Melancholia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Insanity, Hysteria, Dropsy, Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, all Uterine complaints and irregularities, men's and women's Ills, etc. It is the most potent Panacea for diseases and a guaranteed Specific for complaints arising from Impure Blood, Intemperance and such like. It imparts New Life and Energy, by increasing and purifying the blood. It contains such valuable ingredients as Siddha Makaradhwaja, Mukta, Suvarna, Loha and certain indigenous vegetable drugs. This can be taken also as a tonic by every one of either Sex, without any restriction of Diet, Season or Climate. Complete directions are sent with the Phial. One Phial of 60 pills, (for a complete cure). Price Rs. 10 (Ten) only. V P. P. Extra.

APPLY TO:—The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

Post Box No. 151, MADRAS.

Telegraphic Address—"Kalpam" MADRAS.

Linseed			353
Rape,old			1,542
Gingellyseed			7,587
Poppyseed			
Groundnuts			2 880
Castorseed			
Rice			1,371
Myrabollams			9,577
Cottonseed			10,892
Mowraseed			
Gram			1,204
Jowar			1,010
Millet			
Barley			212

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 17th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 3/4
Bank Demand	2 3 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 5/8
Fcs. Demand	438½
American Dolls	231
Hongkong	227
Shanghai	317
Japan	114
Singapore	163

Market Quiet.

PIECE-GOODS.

A steady tone has prevailed in the Cloth Market since yesterday. Values of most of the standard cloths have hardly shewn any alteration. The demand has been slack and the movement of goods has also been slow. Dealers seem to be watching further developments before renewing fresh operations, and brokers are therefore, having a quiet time. The retail enquiry has not been satisfactory. The stringency in the money market has begun to be felt, the more so, as the cost of one package to-day is equal to the value of four packages in normal times. The easing of the rate of exchange has been causing some anxiety to dealers, who are anxiously awaiting the Currency Commission's report. Most of the forward business recently done has been on the strength of the high rate of exchange, which had been taken into calculation to bring down the exorbitant prices to lower figures, and if any set-back occurs the buyers will have to suffer losses on the heavy purchases. Everything will depend on the up-country demand, which will sustain the market, if it asserts itself on a fair scale, but in the absence of enquiry, merely the strength and heavy engagements of the Manchester Market will not help to maintain the present high values here. Some lots of well-known Dhooties have been in better request.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Jan. 17th 5-30 p.m.

Ready	Basis Terms	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	74 0 0	10 8 0
" Cawnpore 76-80	74 0 0	10 8 0
" Karachi Bengal	80 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	18 0 0	--
" Cawnpore	18 0 0	--
" Yellow Cawnpore	18 0 0	--
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	18 8 0
" Thin	17 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-18	135 0 0	12 8 0
" Gaizr 75-25	178 0 0	--
" Gaizr 50-50	118 0 0	--
" Black	118 0 0	--
Poppyseed, White	18 0 0	20 8 0
Groundnuts	106 0 0	--
Mowraseed	0 0 0	--
Barley	50 0 0	--
Castorseed	22 0 0	14 8 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	0 5 0
Linseed May	18 8 0

White Goods for early delivery, which were in the hands of Importing Firms, have fetched very good value. White Shirtings and Dhooties have been in better request.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Openings of European Pensioners' and Widow Home, Matunga, by Her Excellency the Hon Lady Lloyd, 5-15 p.m.

S.S. Kashmir with the outward mails of the 1st instant expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. Burma Maru and Yakumo Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, General Meeting, the Hon. Mr Dinshaw M. Petit's Office, Hornby Road, p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Municipal Corporation Special Meeting, at 3 p.m

Bombay Natural History Society.—Meeting of members and friends at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Thongwa via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant instead of the 18th instant as previously notified.

BOMBAY GYM. LAWN TENNIS.

In the Veterans Doubles Handicap, Messrs. N. Medley and Reynolds beat Messrs. F. J. Fisher and O. Henry, 6—3, 6—1, in the Marryatt Cup.

Capt. J. M. Mathews beat Mr. J. R. Badham 6—3, 6—2.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. J. Welch and Officers, the Band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers will play music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

"HISTORY OF IRANIANS"

Mr. Ardeshir M. Gilla will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "An explanation for some incidents in the history of Iranians.

S. P. C. A. BOMBAY.

A general meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the office of Sir Dinshaw Petit.

LEAGUE OF INDIAN YOUTH.

The Hon Secretary of the League of Indian Youth writes that the Inaugural Conference of the League is postponed sine die.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. K. N. Sitaram, late Research Scholar for Indian History will deliver a public lecture at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.), on "Iranian Influence on Indian Culture."

MOTHERS' DAY LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League, Prof. S. M. Paranjpe will deliver a public lecture on "Present Condition of Motherland" this evening at 6 (S.T.), at Hira Baug Hall.

WELCOME TO WRANGLER KATTI.

A meeting to welcome Wrangler Katti was held in the Wilson College hall on the 16th instant, when Dr. Machichan was in the chair.

Dr. Nadgir in welcoming Wrangler Katti and Mrs. Katti briefly surveyed the brilliant career of the Wrangler and said that he was especially glad to welcome him on behalf of Karnatak because he had evinced a determination to serve his mother country by his splendid abilities and instead of seeking merely material advancement, he had the eager desire to give the advantage of his attainments to young Karnatak.

Messrs. Mazmudar and Divakar spoke on behalf of young Karnatak welcoming the guest of the evening. They were proud to mention his qualities as a student and hoped that the new Wrangler would inspire the younger generation to be ready to go in for self-sacrifice just as he had done by joining the Karnatak Education Society of Dharwar.

Mr. Katti in a suitable reply said that he was not worthy of the honour done to him that evening.

Dr. Machichan felt, very glad to welcome Mr. Katti who was his pupil. He looked at him as a very mild and modest student and yet one of the most intelligent that he had come in contact with. In conclusion Dr. Machichan said that he did not believe that the Karnataks were lacking in intelligence when there were persons like Dr. Nadgir and Wrangler Katti before them.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Jan. 17.

Owing to the labour strike there is practically no demand from the Dyeing Houses—Bombay, and therefore the market is dull and very limited business passed in Reds which were in demand from the mofussil. Fresh arrivals are reported but that has not told upon the tone of the market and the stockholders are not keen to part with their stock till they get their own rates.

The quotations are:—

Congo-Red Rs. 6/4/0 to 7/4/0 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 5/8/0 to 6/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 40 to 60 per lb.
Methelene Violet Rs. 9 to 10 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 10 per lb.
Sulpher colours had witnessed practically no business.

PARSI MATERNITY HOSPITAL AT POONA

Dr. S. H. Mody, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Countess of Dufferin Fund (Poona Branch), in a circular draws attention of "poor and middle-class Parsi and Irani women of Poona" to the arrangement, made by Mr. A. C. Patel of Napier Cinema, of giving a sum of Rs. 1,000 every year—for a period of five consecutive years—to the obstetric ward which is attached to the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Dispensary and which is run by the Countess of Dufferin Fund, on the condition that two beds should be reserved for Parsi and Irani women. The ward, according to Mr. Mody, is provided with the latest scientific instruments and up-to-date facilities.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Jan. 17.

S S Hydra II, Nilson, Bangkok, Dec. 24.
S S Morvada, Irvin, Karachi, Jan 15.
S S Barala, Colborn, Busreh, Jan 10.
S S Okara, Tallent, Busreh, Jan 8.
S S Chakla, Terry, Karachi, Jan 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17.

S S Amatonga, James, Hull.
S S Nellore, Murray, London etc.
S S Dilwara, Babb, China.
S S Helios, Brand, Bangkok.
S S Liverpool Maru, Malow, Shanghai.
S S Shinyo Maru, Matsumato, Kobe etc.
S S Gaudara, Prince, Genoa and Antwerp.
S S Chakdina, Oliver, Persian Gulf.
S S Nizam, Park, Java via Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Okara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Nervana for London.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.
Steamer Nurani for Calcutta.

S S Hydra II:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Hydra No II. 823 tons, Captain S Nilson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok via Colombo, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 24th ultime

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain E. Colborn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 10th instant.

S S Morvada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Morvada, 5,114 tons, Captain G Irvin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 15th instant.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A J Terry, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 15th instant.

S S Helios:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain H Brand, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok via Colombo, with a general cargo

S S Liverpool Maru:—The Cox Shipping Agency's, steamer Liverpool Maru, 4,259 tons, Captain H Kalow sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Shanghai, with a general cargo.

S S Shinyo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Shinyo Maru, 3,616 tons, Captain N Matsumato, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gandara, 3,190 tons, Captain E Prince sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Genoa and Antwerp, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Chakdina:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakdina, 1,579 tons, Captain A E Oliver, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nizam:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nizam, 3,333 tons, Captain G Park, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Java via Rangoon with ballast.

S S Yakumo Maru:—The O S K steamer Yakumo Maru, 3,955 tons, Captain I Saito, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S S Coconada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Coconada, 2,161 tons, Captain R G Dogge, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Okara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain H W Tallent, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with ballast

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday 17th January, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Teberueda	Marseilles	24-1-20	Graham & Co
B R Nurani ..	N F	N F	T M & Co
D & E Sealda ..	Rangoon	20-1-20	M M & Co
F Tensho Maru ..	N F	N F	N Y K
Victor ..	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
G Ferrara ..	Abadan	N F	S W & Co
L Purnea ..	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Pentakota	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur ..	N F	N F	S W & Co
Kaveri ..	N F	N F	K N & Co
Cabarmati ..	N F	N F	K N & Co

MERSEWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Laska ..	5 days	20-1-20	R E Collin & Co
Pavati Umari Homi	5 days	28-1-20	R E Collin & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Inverness	Dunkirk	N F	T M & Co
5 Laheron	Jeddah	21-1-20	T & Co
Perkins	New York	N F	J Finlay & Co
7 Burma Maru ..	Kobe	N F	O S Kaisha
8 Ganges Maru ..	K be	31-1-20	O S Kaisha
9 Hwah Wu	Kobe	N F	Y Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Barala ..	N F	N F	M M & Co
2 Kildonan Castle ..	Shanghai	N F	W & A G & Co
4 Narvana ..	Karachi	18-1-20	M M & Co
7 Clan Menecta	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
8 Mainedonia	N F	N F	K N & Co
9 K August	U K	23-1-20	M M & Co
11 Elysia ..	Liverpool	18-1-20	Graham & Co
12 Karmala	Calcutta	20-1-20	M M & Co
13 Kaska ..	Bangkok	N F	G A & Co
4 Norwich City	Genoa	17-1-20	W & A G & Co
15 Trojan Prince	N F	28-1-20	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Uraro ..	N F	N F	R Dawood Kali
Rowett ..	N F	N F	T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Mont ose ..	N F	10 days	Graham & Co
Shamtar ..	24 hours	N F	H S Shushtar

EXPORT.

Jan. 17.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool—4,002 cwts myrabollams Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—112 bales cottonfly Bhavanji Karsandas & Co.

S S Tibermede for Liverpool—100 bales cottonfly Bhavanji Karsandas & Co., 50 bales cotton grey yarn Swadeshi Mills Co., 100 bales cotton H M Mehta & Co. 100 bales cotton B Meyer & Co., 100 bales cotton 600 bales cotton fly M Sukarchand, 150 cwts gum olibanum Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Trajan Prince for Antwerp—301 bales cotton J Narayandas, 857 cwts linseed 141 cwts rapeseed V M Kassam & Co., 1,000 cwts gum arabic Esmail Nowroji & Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—150 bales cottonfly Khimji Visram & Co.

S S Trajan Prince for Ghent—55 bales cotton Bombay Company, 100 bales hemp Odhavji Govindji & Co.

S S Trajan Prince for Rotterdam—200 bales cotton wasté Bhavanji Karsandas & Co.

S S Trajan Prince for Hamburg—220 bales cotton Allibhoy Khooshal.

S S Trikieve for New York—16,007 cwts myrabollams P Mathuradas & Co.

S S Trikieve for Philadelphia—2,000 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co.

S S Banca for Kobe—2,250 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 100 bales cotton J A Begbie & Co, 72 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 237 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha, 160 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 100 bales cotton Ambalal Chotalal & Co., 300 bales cotton Killachand Dewchand & Co., 200 bales cotton Patel Bros, 100 bales cotton N Futehally & Co.

S S Hwahwu for Kobe—1,000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 300 bales cotton Killachand Dewchand & Co., 100 bales cotton Ambalal Chotalal & Co.

S S Shiro Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Tensho Maru for Kobe—400 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 500 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co., 200 bales cotton Nichizin Trading Co.

S S Banca for Osaka—100 bales cotton N Rajaram & Co., 1,000 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co., 700 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co., 300 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha, 200 bales cotton Nichizan Trading Co.

S S Hwahwu for Osaka—200 bales cotton Nichizan Trading Co.

S S Yakumo Maru for Osaka—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Hwahwu for Yokohama—200 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co.

S S Hwahwu for Yokkaichi—300 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co.

S S Yakumo Maru for Moji—1,250 cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Banca for Hong-cong—200 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon & Co.

S S Kashmir for Shanghai—1,500 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES

QUESTION OF EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION.

HOUSING PROBLEM STILL UNSOLVED.

The following Government Resolution on the annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year 1918 has been just issued:—

No important event marked the administration of the Factory Department during the year under review. There was practically no change either in the number of factories working or in the number of hands employed. The Governor in Council regrets to observe that there was an increase in the number of children employed in the mofussil factories. The disparity in the proportion of children working in the Bombay mills and in the up-country mills, being 1 to 47 in the former against 1 to 6 or 7 in the latter, is a matter which Government view with concern. There appear to be grounds for thinking that children are sometimes employed at more than one mill on the same day in contravention of the provisions of the Factory Act. Whilst recognising that such a breach of the Act is a difficult matter to detect, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the attention of all Inspecors should be particularly directed towards the probable existence of this evil and some system should be devised for getting at the actual facts. He is not at present prepared to express any opinion on the desirability of raising the minimum age for the employment of children or of fixing the lowest age for an adult, but the Collector should go thoroughly into the whole question of child employment in the mofussil mills and submit a detailed report on the subject together with such suggestions as he considers necessary in the light of the facts brought to light in his inquiries for amending the Act in these two directions.

2. The inadequacy of educational facilities for mill children has been severely commented upon by Government in recent reviews of these annual reports. They regret therefore to find that the Chief Inspector has made no reference to this important question. The matter can be dealt with in one of three ways; either the millowners themselves can by individual or concerted action provide not only the necessary facilities, but also the means for ensuring that they are availed of; or special schools can be established for this purpose by the Educational Department of Government; or the necessary steps can be taken by the municipalities in whose jurisdiction the mills are situated. Previous experience does not encourage the belief that the best solution of this problem lies in the first alternative owing largely to the lack of interest which the bulk of millowners appear to evince in the subject. Of the two other alternatives the Governor in Council prefers the last. The promotion of primary education is essentially a matter of parochial concern and with the advent of free and compulsory primary education an impetus may be expected to be given to the spread of literacy among the labouring classes, but much attention has the presidency. It should in the opinion of Government be the duty and aim of all municipal bodies to do all that lies within their power to raise the level of education amongst this important class of their citizens not only by providing special facilities in the shape of central schools, but also by enlisting the active co-operation of all employers of labour.

3. No very material progress was made during the year in the matter of the provision of housing accommodation for the labouring classes, but must attention has been paid to this engrossing problem both by Government and by employers of labour themselves. There have been very welcome signs that the latter are now for the most part fully awakened to the paramount importance of suitably housing their employees. In some notable cases leading millowners have already taken the initiative and Government have good reason for believing that the whole body of industrial employers in Bombay are prepared to unite whole-heartedly with them in finding a speedy and complete solution to this question. Government themselves have under their earnest consideration far-reaching schemes for the rapid development of housing accommodation in and round the city of Bombay and the Governor in Council hopes that it will be possible to carry some of them into effect at a very early date.

4. Government note with satisfaction that the Collector is able to report favourably upon the inspection carried out during the year by the officers of the Department, although it is a matter of regret that a number of seasonal factories still escaped inspection. The Department has worked under considerable difficulties partly owing to the additional duties imposed upon it on account of the war in the first half of the year under report and partly owing to the shortage of officers. It is expected that if the amalgamation of the Factory and Boiler Departments, which question is now before the Government of India, becomes a *fait accompli*, the result will be an increase both in the efficiency and popularity of the service.

N. W. RAILWAY STRIKE.

MAGISTRATE PROHIBITS DESPATCH OF NEWS.

THE MEN'S MAIN DEMANDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17

The "Independent" to-day publishes non official's communications from Saharanpur about the circumstances attending the Nort Western Railway strike. It appears that the men have not acted in a hurry or with any idea of embarrassing the authorities. Their grievances are long standing and it is said that the employees have been clamouring for living wages ever since the commencement of the war. As a result, in 1917, they were granted war and famine allowance. This being found inadequate to keep body and soul together under the prevalent economic distress the entire staff memorialised again for a living wage. Their memorial, according to a correspondent, was to all appearance consigned to the wastepaper basket. Having waited for a long time, the staff renewed their prayers which, however, did not meet with a sympathetic response either from the Agent or the Traffic Manager. It is even alleged that some representatives of the employees were sent for and reprimanded. Meanwhile the O. R. Railwaymen and E. I. Railwaymen were granted some increase in their wages but nothing was done for the N. W. R. employees. The men again petitioned and a deputation headed by a guard by name Mr. Miller waited on the authorities but in vain. This drove the men to send an ultimatum to the authorities to grant them specified percentage of increase by a certain date as no response was evoked. By this they again wired on December 24th praying for consideration of their prayer. In the meantime, the authorities dismissed Mr. Miller on the plea that he left his duties without permission. It is said that a dismissal on such flimsy grounds has never been before known on the Railway. This aggravated the matters and a wire was despatched on January 5th demanding reinstatement of Mr. Miller and grant of increase prayed for. This was not responded and the men downed tools on the 7th instant. The main demands of the strikers are:—

1. Unconditional restoration of Mr. Miller without any break in his service. 2. Unconditional restoration of other strikers with no loss of pay. 3. An increase in wages as demanded by them on the 4th December. 4 No preferential treatment to those who had not struck.

A barrister from Saharanpur writes "The local district magistrate is prohibiting despatch of news about the strike to newspapers. He sent messages to the telegraph office containing an account of the strike to be wired to a few Indian dailies. It was sent back to him with the following remarks:—"Sir the telegram cannot be transmitted without the order of the magistrate. Kindly show him and get permission. (Sd.) J. R."

MAJORITY OF MEN RESUME WORK.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

The strike situation on the N. W. Railway is improving. The employees at Bhatinda and smaller stations in that district have unconditionally resumed work yesterday. Saharanpur is now the only affected centre. Here the men on strike were served with ejectment notices, it being maintained that they were no longer railway employees, having broken their terms of service by absenting themselves from duty without leave. The men left the Railway quarters quietly, and removed to the city. The majority of them have taken in good faith the promises made in the recent conference with the Agent.

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

The strike situation on the N. W. Railway has much improved. Yesterday half the number of signallers at Saharanpur returned to their duty and it is anticipated that the remainder will return to work today. It is also expected that other strikers at Saharanpur will resume work soon.

STRIKE AT CALCUTTA MILLS.

DEMANDS GRANTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The strike at the New Central Jute Mills at Ghusuir still continues. It is understood, however, that the authorities have agreed to meet their demands and that the strikers are in all probability likely to resume work. The mills on the Sibapur side are working with their full staff and quiet has been restored everywhere.

LAHORE TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF DEMANDED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

A meeting of the sub-committees appointed by the general body of the employees of the Telegraph Department of Lahore, resolved that in view of the hardships suffered by all sections, an appeal should be made to the authorities for immediate relief by an increase of their income by certain percentages, ranging from 20 to 100 per cent.

The second All-India Parwar Conference will be held at Akaltara, Distt. Bilaspur (C. P.) on the 20th and 21st of February 1920. A reception committee has already been formed under the Presidentship of Thakur Chhedilall. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. Pannalall Sirgam. Necessary arrangements are in progress. Members of the Parwar Committee are cordially invited to attend.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FIRST MEETING ON JAN. 30.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The first meeting of the Indian Legislative Council will be held on 30th January, after which there will be another meeting on Wednesday the 4th February. Thereafter, there will probably be frequent meetings, during February. The Financial Statement will be presented to the Council on the 1st March and discussed between the 8th and 13th March, the Budget being presented on 22nd March. As far as can be seen, at present, the business for the first meeting of the Council will include the recommitment of Provincial Insolvency Amendment Bill to a Select Committee for the purposes of consolidation and motions for leave to introduce the following bills:—(1) A Bill to further amend the Indian Steamships Act of 1884, (2) a Bill to amend the Indents Steam Vessels Act of 1917, (3) a Bill further to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911, so as to make section 114 of the Act applicable, after a lapse of one year to persons on active service who are reported missing, (4) a Bill to regulate the entry of persons into and departure of persons from British India (the Indian Passport Bill), (5) a Bill to modify the provisions of the United Provinces Town Improvement Act, 1919 so as to provide in certain cases for an appeal to the High Court.

There are numerous other legislative proposals and in addition several bills which were introduced into the Council during the last session and which it will be necessary to refer to the Select Committees, when all opinions called for from the local Governments and other bodies have been received. It seems improbable, therefore, that it will be possible to have any break during the coming session sufficiently long to enable members to leave Delhi without missing the meetings of the Council or Select Committees.

A resolution, of which notice has been received, tendering to his Majesty an expression of the profound gratefulness of the Council for the Royal Proclamation recently issued, will be placed on the agenda for 30th January.

SHORTAGE OF HOUSES.

TEMPORARY CAMPING SITES.

In view of the shortage of house accommodation in Bombay, Government have made available temporary camping sites on Cumballa Hill. These are available for the fair season on a lump payment of about Rs. 300. The sites are levelled and in each provision is made of a water stand pipe and bathing platform, etc., for servants but occupants will have to provide tents. Persons desirous of taking a camping site should apply to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, who will allot sites on consideration of the urgency of each case.

WILSON COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Wilson College Annual Athletic Sports were held at the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, on Saturday, when an interesting programme was gone through. The "Slow Cycle Race" was won by T. M. Minbatiwala, P. Kulkerni securing the second place. S. V. Kale beat his competitors in Wide Jumping, covering a distance of 17 feet 2 inches, and subsequently in High Jump competition also he came off first.

LADIES' EVENTS

The winners in the Ladies' Event ("Sewing the Button") were Miss Desai and Miss Bond, and in the Tug-of-War, the junior B.A. and B.Sc. classes beat the Intermediate classes with ease.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 16.

No rain has fallen, except half an inch at Sibsagar and Gauhati and light rainfall at Bhamo. The feeble western disturbance is entering in Kashmir.

Forecast:—Some snow in Kashmir

SIMLA, Jan. 17.

The western disturbance has given light falls of snow locally in Kashmir and is passing away, eastwards. Elsewhere no rain has fallen. Forecast:—Dry weather.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The market for jute shares opened and a fair amount of business was put through. There was only a small inquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section cotton and sugar shares were in request. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 810. Sendra 28

Jute.—Alliance 855 s.l., Budge Budge 704 s.l., Dalhousie 589 s.l., Howrah 49-8, Kamarhatty 1,114 and 1,120 small lots, Kankinarra 588, Lansdowne 494, Lawrence 125, Northbrook 83, Reliance 44-8, Standard 745 and 750 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Albion Tannery 9-12, Bank of Bengal 2,165 Ex. Div., Bengal Luxmi Cotton 342, British India Tobacco 10-4, British Ceylon Corporation 24-4, Cawnpore Cotton 219-8, Central Provinces Cement 12-8, Dunbar Cotton 382, Ganges Oil 30, Howrah Oil 3-5, Hume Pipe 16-4, Hatirkool Oil 18-8, Indian Tanneries 13-8, Indo Burmah Tin 13, Marshall Sons (India) 12-12, Madan Theatre 17-1, New Savan Sugar 13-4, Ryam Sugar 26-4, Scindia Navigation 34-8 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 44-12

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 61-6 and small lots at Rs. 62-2 War bonds (short loans) at 98-12, 1925 at 100-4, and 1928 at 101-4 per cent.

FATAL JUMP FROM MOVING TRAIN.

Mr. A. R. King the local coroner held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of Tulsi Dayal, a mill operative aged about 26 years. The deceased was yesterday travelling in a local train of the G. I. P. Railway. At Curry Road Station where the train did not stop, he jumped out from the train, and fell on the north end of the platform and died on the spot.

A verdict of death caused by the deceased having jumped out of the train of the G. I. P. Railway at Curry Road Station while it was passing that station was passed by the jury.

GENERAL DYER.

MOTION FOR RECALL.

HON. MR. CHANDA'S NOTICE.

We understand that Hon. Mr. K. K. Chanda (Assam) has given notice of the following two Resolutions for the forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

(1) General Dyer be relieved of his command in view of his statement before the Hunter Committee pending submission of that Committee's report.

(2) German East Africa be secured for the colonisation of Indians.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is notified that the Government of India have generally prohibited the export of Russian rouble notes to all destinations from and after 17th January, 1920.

* * * *

The "Leader" says that the Hon. Mr. R. C. Chatterji, I.C.S., is to sail from Marseilles on the 17th. It is probable that on his return he will resume the office of the Chief Secretary to the U. P. Govt.

* * * *

A full bench composed of the Chief Justice and the eight Hon. judges of the Lahore High Court and a large number of the members of the Bar assembled on Thursday afternoon, when references were made to the death of Sir Merydyth Plowden.

* * * *

It is understood that another attempt is being made in Madras to see if an agreement can be arrived at between the parties concerned on the subject of the reservation of seats for non-Brahmin communities.

* * * *

The death is reported from Mysore of Rai Bahadur A. Narasimham Iyengar, the pioneer of Social Reform in Mysore. It was due to the deceased's exertions that the Maharani's College and Mysore Widows' Home were founded and developed to their present useful state.

* * * *

Under the Live Stock Importation Act, a disease known as the "Bovino Tuberculosis" is specified as an infectious or contagious disorder, and bringing or taking by sea into British India of kine, except from another Indian port (or) any port other than Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Rangoon is prohibited.

* * * *

It is understood that the Army Headquarters are at present in correspondence with the Secretary of State with a view to get an increase in the pensions of Chelsea pensioners. The decision rests with the War Office as the Chelsea Maharani's College and Mysore Widows' roy, and Director-General."

* * * *

The following communique dated Delhi, Jan 16, is issued:—In view of the Controller of Currency at Bombay the Government of India have decided that the officer shall perform the duties in connection with Government securities which have hitherto been performed by the Accountant General, Bombay. Accordingly, Government securities now standing in the name of the latter will be transferred en *block* to the former.

* * * *

On the application of Messrs. Mothari Sutara and Co., export and import merchants, Madras, M. Rahimtulla, lately carrying on business under the name of Messrs. Robinson and Co., Mount Road, was adjudicated an insolvent on Friday, by Mr. Justice Bakewell. The petition showed that he had debts to the extent of Rs. 12,000 and assets amounting to Rs. 70,000 and that he was unable to meet his debts.

* * * *

The average wholesale prices of food grains and pulses in India in the first half of December last showed a rise of 1 per cent., as compared with the preceding fortnight; but showed an increase of 44 per cent. as compared with the average level at the corresponding period in last three years. The price of rice recorded a rise of 46 per cent. (unweighted average) weighed average, showing an increase of 32 per cent. Wheat prices increased by 27 per cent. in India.

* * * *

At a meeting of the Amritsar Municipal Committee, held on the 12th instant, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this Committee requests that the orders passed under section 15A or section 25 of the Police Act 5 of 1861, levying certain indemnities for injury done to person or property in Amritsar during April last be forthwith cancelled. A similar resolution has been also passed at a public meeting at Kasur with reference to the indemnity levied at that place.

* * * *

A Madras Press Communique states:—At a meeting of the Zemindars and Landholders of the Presidency convened to discuss the question of the future of the Rajkumar College, it was resolved that the consideration of the establishment of the Rajkumar College be postponed till a sufficient number of boys and funds are forthcoming and that at present the boys at Newington be sent to public educational institutions in or near Madras approved by the Board of Management and that they be accommodated in a separate hostel.

* * * *

The following is the telegram sent on the 12th instant by the Postal Officials, Rawalpindi, to the Secretary of State for the Office, London, Viceroy and Director General Posts, Delhi.

"Postal pay, postwar expenditure, enormous work, little remuneration, 70 hours week, certainly attendance, memorials unheeded, promises unfulfilled, authorities unsympathetic, famine severer, officials starving, delay dangerous, pray immediate merciful attention, pay proportionate to expenditure, short hours, timely attendance, addressed Secretary of State repeated Viceroy and Director General."

The Unequalled Reliability of the

COMMER

IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE

LORRY

Can always be kept in good running order and costly periods of inaction be avoided.

Early delivery of 3 and 5 Ton Chassis

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD:

B. M. C. BUILDINGS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "Chalo" Telephone: 457

FOR SALE.

BHP D. C. 460 Volts ELECTRIC MOTORS complete at Rs. 1,820 each. Several expected very shortly.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.
British Hotel Lane,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY

GODREJ'S SAFES

Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1919.

Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

Just Out (2nd Edition)

GUIDE TO

INCOME-TAX, SUPER-TAX AND EXCESS PROFITS DUTY

WITH FULL TEXT OF THE ACTS.

The only clear, concise and complete work on the subject, by

J. R. BATLIBOI, F.S.A.A.
OF BATLIBOI & PUROHIT

Incorporated Accountant; Vice-Principal and Professor of Accounting at Davar's College of Commerce for the last 12 years; Professional Auditor and Bombay University Examiner.

Sold by all Bombay Book-sellers

PRICE Rs. 4/-

Re: INCOME TAX AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Please consult

SHARANGDHAR & Co.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years,

AT 53, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Always at your Service

SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO

DIAMOND MERCHANTS and JEWELLERS.

225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

H. I. DIXON & CO.
LIMITED.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1888.

GOVERNMENT LIST

Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: Work Telephone
"XII, Bombay." No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. 788.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

WAGNER ROTH.

NOW AVAILABLE.

½ H.P., to 20 H.P., Rectifiers, etc.

P. V. S. IENGAR,
Sole Local Agent,
204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Phone 2662.

An opportunity for

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, DYING FACTORIES, TANNERIES, LEATHER WORKS.

Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us.

We are importers & stockists of

Chemicals of all kinds,
Colours and Dyestuffs,
Sizing Stores,
Tanning Materials,
Leather Goods for Textile purposes,
Bobbins and Shuttles,
Paper—Craft, Packing and Casing.

N. BHUTA & CO.
1, HAMAM STREET.

Telephone No. 16 Tele. Add. "Bhutaco, BOMBAY."

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
87, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS & EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

NERVE FOOD

VIROCACAO

FOOD TONIC

VERO

is highly recommendined :—

Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children, Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers.

Unlike TEA and COFFEE, VEROCACAO is not a stimulant but a nutrient. It exercises a powerful and healthy stimulating effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.

It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.

If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to—

Sole Agents—

T.M. THAKORE & CO.

36, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.
Samples and particulars on application.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA

GEMS of JEWELLERY of

All sorts Indian & Parison make

RECORD LOW PRICES.

M. NAGERSHETH SON.
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY
and 12, Mission Row CALCUTTA.

JAL DINSHAW & CO.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

JUST A WORD—

The best way to earn a suitable income, in addition to your usual means, is to take up an agency of the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Apply for particulars to the MANAGER *at*—87, Apollo Street, BOMBAY
or, 34, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912

MOHANLAL & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

197, 201 Sir Memon St. BOMBAY. Tele. No. 1795

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MAHARASHTRA.—You do not give your full name.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 19, 1920.

THE RED CAULDRON.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" gives important news concerning the development of Allied policy towards Turkey. The reports on the proposed despoliation of the Khilafat we take to be mostly conjectural, but that there is a strong bias in favour of making an end of Turkey, there is no doubt. The most hopeful news we have of the negotiations of the Allies, is the information of the "Daily News" correspondent that the War Office is supporting the India Office in its contention that the Sultan should not be expelled from Constantinople, on the ground that the British Army when reduced to the peace level cannot undertake police duties in Moslem countries agitated by "what would be represented as an assault on the Khilafat." In the first place, British statesmen have to recognise that the destruction of the Khilafat by the dismemberment of of Turkey and the virtual annexation of the Holy Places, will not be a pretext invented by Moslems, but a grievance and a wrong inflicted on one of the greatest religions of the world. The subjugation of Moslem territories will be one of the most arduous incidents of an unjust peace which Britain, more than France, will have to negotiate by means other than that of persuasion. The "Times" recently tried to edify the world with opinions regarding the antiquity of the Khilafat and propounded that the loyalty of Moslems to the spiritual head of Islam was vitiated by a "political tinge." We regret, in deep bitterness, that non-Moslems should, with levity, interpret the obligations of Islam and the limits of its devotion to the Khalifa. We simply and emphatically repudiate the preceptorship of journals like the "Times," which strives to disguise the wrongs by sheer political imposture. Far better, and far more honest, would it be to say that it did not care for the susceptibilities and religious obligations of Islam, than to pretend that what is scripturally forbidden is just. Besides the responsibility of Britain to respect the interests of Moslems, which are of a religious character, Britain has to consider the political folly of alienating the sympathies of Moslems by the memory of a grave wrong and throw the Middle East into a ferment which will only deepen with the offer of militarist antidotes. We are time and again told—and Mr. Montagu communicated the evasive commonplace to the "Pall Mall Gazette"—that the authorities are making due representations for Moslem sentiment. We call the offer of consolation evasive and ominous, because we believe that if Britain is resolute in the interest of Islam she will be able to command the adherence of Powers, great and small, afflicted with earth-hunger. What is the use of monotonously repeating to us at every turn, that if our case is rejected, it will not be through lack of proper representations by the India Office? We want a definite assurance of respect by Britain of the sentiment, as the "Times" would have it, of Moslems touching the inviolability of the Khilafat. May we say that the religious devotion of Moslems should not be slighted as a "sentiment"? The "Times" probably imagines that the feelings of Moslems are a frivolous indulgence of political fancies. Why should the "Times" sin against the light, when it has the opportunity of knowing that the anxiety of Moslems is due to their rightful regard for the safety of their religious polity and the preservation of Islamic culture?

There is, next, the practical problem of pursuing an unrighteous peace to the bitter end. Much of the talk about the vicious machinations of Bolshevism may be the warning of alarmists. But Bolshevism is still at the height of its power, and if there is any formidable menace of incursion, no country worthy of civilization will yield to dismay. If there is the prospect of militarist interference, it is the duty of prudence to be prepared. Here, again, the message about the disturbances in the Middle East will cause widespread anxiety. The French are, apparently, fighting the Syrians on their soil, who are preparing for resistance even to the length of enrolling their women in the army. The French have, after the evacuation of British troops, had sufficient notice of the inhabitants of Syria concerning their love of independence and, conversely, of their disloyalty to the French. The rock-bottom fact is that the despoliation of Turkey, the annexation of Constantinople under a formula howsoever polite, and the division of territory cannot be completed by the various claimants without long and arduous campaigns, "strong" action and the perpetration, as by the Greeks, of terrible atrocities. There is, through the vacillating attitude of Powers who have to deal rightly by Islam, great stir among the Moslem populations of Asia Minor, Syria, large tracts of Arabia and all the regions in the North that reach the heart of Asia. The storm of Bolshevism is raging unchecked. It will be throwing an enormous burden on the life and security of people to run the sword through the possessions of communities who have a tradition of their own and the justification of independent, cultural development. The frenzy of annexation among some of the Allied Powers is deep, but, let us hope for the peace of the world, not abiding. The only obstacle to a permanent settlement of Turkey and the award of an opportunity for revival to a chastised race, is the hypocrisy and covetousness of the traditional enemies of Islam. To say that one has great sympathies for the Moslem religion as such and then to confess to the love of Moslem possessions to the detriment of the Khilafat, is to proclaim the love of an abstraction and the desire of material gain. You cannot love Mussulmans and at the same time strike at the root of their communal and religious devotion, on the ground that it is a pure sentiment. Sentiment rules the world, whether it be religious or patriotic. It cannot be permanently conquered, as it will, according to its imperishable lustre, shine towering over the wrecks of time. He who is not a friend of Islam is its enemy, and it is for Britain to honour her pledged word and to stand once again for the "sentiment", as the "Times" calls it, of Islam.

Is it wise, with the cauldron of Bolshevism and its militant propaganda, overflowing the bounds of Russia, to alienate vast communities and drive them into a desperate partnership with the messengers of revolution? The British Empire particularly cannot rightly afford to adventure out for a parcel of territory for the sake of covetous Allies, and fruitlessly repeat the old-time protection of the Crusade. The balance of advantage, along with the pledges of right, has to be considered and we have still dim hopes that in the peace with Turkey, there will not be hidden, howsoever unconsciously, the challenge of war. H. H. the Aga Khan also spoke at the dinner to the Secretary of State during mail week, uttered words of wisdom and warning. He said:—

"The day has passed and will never return when Indians were content to shut their eyes to, and have no influence upon, Asiatic foreign policy. To Moslems these problems, touching as they do religious and social sentiments are so near that they cannot be called in really foreign questions. In a multitude of ways our Hindu fellow countrymen have shown that they so deeply sympathize with us, and so join us in asking for a generous peace with Turkey that will not punish the unborn members of that remarkable and historic race for the errors of a handful of men who allowed themselves to be dominated by the cajolery and threats of Germany. The prayer is the more insistent because it is based on grounds so reasonable that they could not be better stated than in the famous speech of the Prime Minister two years ago which did so much to calm the Moslems of the British Empire and to encourage their continued co-operation in the war against Prussian militarist ambitions. I need not remind you of his unqualified assurance that Britain was not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor, and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race.

The grounds are reasonable, Britain's pledge is unretracted and irrevocable. Momentous issues are hanging in the balance, in Central Asia and the Middle East. Nothing but a policy of reconciliation, honour, and rigliteousness will avail Britain in her mission of peaceful development as the greatest Asiatic Power of modern times.

Notes of the Day.

Barren Controversy.

After the war, many patriotic idlers were drawn into the controversy as to who it was that won the war. Some said Belgium saved civilization; others thought that France deserved the first laurels of victory; some Americans averred that America turned the scales; and many Britishers contended that it was the Empire that wrested victory from the hands of Germany. Again, the dispute went on the credit of individuals, some giving it to the British Navy, a few giving it to the Army; many applauded General Foch, not a few General Haig, and quite a respectable number Admiral Beatty. Then came the squabble of politicians. Many Britishers—including Mr. Lloyd George—were entranced in the belief that Mr. Lloyd George won the war. Mr. Asquith having been no better than Addington who gave place to Pitt. French Jingos reckon M. Clemenceau as deserving pride of place. The man in the street had, at one time, a vague notion that President Wilson did something decisive, and expected him to win the peace instead of losing it. As the disputants were getting tired of interminable arguments and fresh candidates, the award was by general consent given to Captain Bruce-Bairnfather's "Bill", that is, the soldier in the field, who it was that really won the war.

Lord Chelmsford Ignored.

Now, following the fashion of the war, we have before us all the elements of a mild and barren controversy as to who it was that won us the Reform Act. The Moderates have established and proclaimed it to their own satisfaction that the salvation of the scheme belongs to them. We shall not disturb them in their contemplation of the achievement. Lord Sinha's reminder that it was Mr. Montagu who deserved the entire credit of success, will not affect them, as they have by some psychic involution reckoned themselves as a limb and accessory of his personality. The National Home Rule League of Madras has condensed their views on the question in these terms: "The Foundation-stone on which many reverenced names are indelibly inscribed—and not least eligible in the distant future will be those of Edwin Montagu, Lord Sinha, and Annie Besant—has been well and truly laid." Neither Mr. Montagu nor Viscount Midleton would grant that the impetus to reform was due to the work of "agitators." Lord Meston, in his speech in the Lords, contended that the efforts of British Administration in the past were really in the direction of the goal which had been reached; so that, apparently, everybody had only to swim with the current. In this clash and clamour, nobody was mindful of the existence of Lord Chelmsford. Magnificent tributes were paid to Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons; in the Lords, praise was bestowed on Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha, by several noble lords, including Lord Selborne and Lord Crewe. While in Britain Lord Chelmsford was being ignored—no wonder, since the Punjab exposure synchronised with the Lords' debate—the people of India had demanded the recall of his lordship.

Lord Sinha's Balm.

But balm was coming from Gilead. Mr. Montagu in a mood of modest self-effacement, told the "Pall Mall Gazette" that the tributes paid to him should go to Lord Chelmsford, who had taken the leading part in the work. Lord Sinha, joining company, has described Lord Chelmsford as the fountain-head of all these good things and invited words of gratitude to his lordship. Kind words are more than coronets, but the plea is worth examining, as it comes with the authority of Lord Sinha. It is argued that Lord Chelmsford had in 1916 pressed for the formulation of a policy and the reform we have is the outcome of that effort. The reasoning is a little far-fetched, and the public have not judged Lord Chelmsford in ignorance. Lord Sinha as one behind the scenes tells us of a fact we already knew. Thus the Montagu-Chelmsford Report itself contains the fact disclosed by Lord Sinha. The Report says: "The lattter part of Lord Hardinge's office was largely devoted to a preliminary and informal examination of the changes which were possible and prudent; and Lord Chelmsford's first act was to take up the enquiry from the point where his predecessor left it, and to concentrate attention in the first place on a declaration of policy. . . . Lord Chelmsford's Government felt that without the declaration of policy which they were pressing, it was impossible for them to act effectively on a directed course." The people of India had envisaged to themselves the prospect of the colonial type of self-government, and the declaration of policy, in conformity with the demand, was overdue in 1917 by a quarter of a century. As Lord Sinha says, the definition of a policy was in demand long before the announcement; in 1915, Lord Sinha himself demanded it in his Congress address. Moreover, constitutional innovations had reached their limit in retaining the legislature as part of the Executive. A declaration was overdue in point of time and became imperative for the formulation of rational proposals. And Lord Chelmsford, as Viceroy-designate asked for a policy, just as a changing helmsman would enquire about the end of his voyage. Instructions were essential in his own interest, for his own guidance, especially in the stress of Allied professions on war-aims. The demand for a policy was in 1916, when Lord Chelmsford pressed for it, one of the thread-bare commonplaces of Indian politics; it was overdue, it was expedient to have a definition of aims, and for Lord Chelmsford to have asked for it, was as easy as falling off a log.

A Remote Connection.

It is an open secret that it was Lord Curzon who wrote out the Declaration of August 20. The test by which Lord Chelmsford's contribution should be judged is not the demand he made for the formulation of a policy as he rose to the Viceroyalty on the stepping-stone of the London County Councillorship, but the way in which he applied the policy in practical proposals. The Declaration is not in meticulous conformity with the moral law of self-determination; and its lame, as is evidenced by the veraciousness of the Joint Committee touching the virtues of their proposals, some of the qualities of a Delphic utterance, enabling people to claim that their interpretation is infallible. Lord Chelmsford oscillated between the position of the Joint Report and that of the Despatch of March 5. Lord Sinha in his interview says that the despatch, though "logical to the verge of narrowness", was not reactionary. We admire the dialectical adroitness of Lord Sinha, but we cannot accept the defence that the despatch of the Government of India was not mischievous. The Hon. Mr. Sastri, speaking in Bombay on his return from Britain, remarked that the despatch bore on it the spirit of bitter reaction and that Indians should rejoice in having been able to "defeat the Government of India." Our point is that Lord Chelmsford, whose recall is demanded by the country and which is essential for the obliteration of bitterness, cannot be rightly glorified as the remote originator of reforms or held up as a rightful claimant of thanks, because he asked for a formulation of policy. The immediate application of the announcement has been arbitrarily interpreted, and we cannot help speculating on the results possible if there had been a Liberal Viceroy. Lord Sinha cannot rightly ask us to bow before a Viceroy, who failed, on the ground of far-fetched connections with the solicitation of a policy. We judge by his subsequent attitude. We do not care to enter the lists on the question, "Who won the reform?"; but we know who did not.

Crisis in Coalition?

Earl Birkenhead's article in the "Weekly Despatch", calling for a National Party "as an effective front to the Labourites", seems to have made a great impression on the members of the House of Commons, who interpret it as presaging a decisive crisis in the Coalition before Parliament reassembles. Mr. Lloyd George, who has begun to love power for its own sake, realising that the Coalition is doomed, looks, as the "Daily Mail" puts it, to lead the Unionists and capture the party machine supported by Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Churchill. So, from a Radical to Liberal, then a Unionist—and probably very soon a Cecilian Tory—are the phases of Mr. Lloyd George's progress. And all this in the interest of the nation to save it from the catastrophe that is sure to befall by Labour coming to power. Reuter tells us that there may be a dramatic *coup* at any moment, but there are no signs of general election being precipitated, though the Labourites are speeding up preparations and expect to nominate over five hundred candidates. This a paradox in a sense, but nothing is impossible under the George-Curzon-Milner regime.

A Belated Recognition.

It is not surprising that the final ceremony of the ratification of the Peace Treaty with Germany has evoked mixed feelings, which are reflected in the comments of the British and German Press—a summary of which was cabled by Reuter on Saturday—as well as in the British official statement just issued. The outstanding feature of the British comments is the emphasis on the necessity of resuming friendly and commercial relations with Germany as fully and rapidly as possible. This is due to the belated realisation that the economic terms imposed on Germany are needlessly harsh and calculated to prejudice the material interests of the Allied nations themselves. The German Press naturally lays as much emphasis on the necessity of securing the revision of these terms as on their faithful execution. Von Lersner, on behalf of the German Government, has declared that Germany will fulfil her obligations to the utmost limit of her power, but has expressed the hope that the Allies will help her to work cheerfully, because their economic prosperity depends on Germany's economic recovery. That way, if the Allies adopt it, lies the path of statesmanship and sanity.

CRISIS IN COALITION.

"DRAMATIC COUP AT ANY MOMENT."

WHAT LORD BIRKENHEAD'S ARTICLE MEANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

The Members of the House of Commons interpret Earl Birkenhead's article in the Weekly Despatch as presaging decisive crisis in the Coalition before Parliament reassembles. There may be a dramatic coup at any moment but there are no signs of general election being precipitated though the labourites are speeding up preparations and expect to nominate over five hundred candidates. The "Daily Mail" says that Mr. Lloyd George, realising that the Coalition is doomed, seeks to lead the Unionists and capture the party machine supported by Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Churchill but the Coalition Liberals and the younger Unionists are opposed to the new National Party.

THE WRECK OF TREVEAL

DISCUSSION IN MARINE INSURANCE MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

There was much discussion regarding the wreck of the Treveal in London Marine Insurance market yesterday and many large declarations were made in respect of insurances of her caro, from which appears that the Treveal's cargo of jute was worth at least quarter of a million sterling. The steamer was insured last year for over a hundred thousand sterling but from the number of underwriters who are now not directly interested apparently other arrangements were made owing to transfer of the control of the vessel.

THE BASRA-BAGDAD RAILWAY

JOURNEY COMMENCED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BASRA, Jan. 16.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Jan. 17.

The special train which made the first journey on the Basra-Bagdad Railway left Basra just after midnight of January 13th and arrived at Khirr depot, a few miles short of Bagdad on the morning of the 15th. The train conveyed a representative party including British military and civil officers and ladies and Arab Sheikhs. On the afternoon of the 15th, the train went into the Bagdad South Station where Lady MacMunn in the presence of a large gathering fastened, with a silver spanner, the last length of the rail necessary to complete the connection. Sir George MacMunn blew the whistle and signalled the train which was drawn by a beflagged engine across the completing link.

The train went on to the Bagdad West station where Sir George MacMunn in a short speech referred in appreciative terms to the work of the Railway Department during the war and to the progress of the railway construction since his arrival in Mesopotamia as Inspector-General of Communications in 1916. There were now 945 miles of railway in Mesopotamia against 1113 during the war. This diminution was due to some less important lines being pulled up. General Lubbock Director of Railways responded. He apologised in anticipation for any shortcoming which might be found as the rails did not make the railway and all material necessary was not yet there.

THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES

QUESTION OF THEIR SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

PARIS.—The "Journal des Debates" referring to the important questions awaiting settlement by the League of Nations says as regards the organisation of mandates for the former German colonies that although settlement on this question cannot be much longer delayed it appears that the present tendency is to wait until after the United States have ratified the Treaty in order that the American delegates who will attend the meeting of the League shall be able to participate in the settlement.

Official and Personal.

Lord Meston has arrived at Delhi.

His Excellency the Viceroy will receive the Khilafat Deputation to-day at 3 p.m. The following members of the Deputation have arrived at Delhi:—Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Mohamed Ali, Mr. Shaukat Ali, the Raja of Muhammadabad, Mr. Abbas Tyabji and others.

Lieut.-Col. F. M. Bailey, C.I.E., of the Foreign and Political Department, who was sent to Turkestan on a mission about 48 months ago and was detained by the Bolsheviks in the autumn of 1918, has succeeded in reaching safe and sound on 14th January.

GEN. TOWNSHEND RESIGNS.

"SHELVED BY WAR OFFICE."

NEWSPAPERS' ALLEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

It is announced that General Townshed sent in his resignation on the 10th instant.

Newspapers give prominence to General Townshend's resignation and point out that he has been shelved by the War Office since he returned from Turkey and there has been much speculation why his services have not received more recognition.

The "Evening Standard" urges that an explanation be given why the services of one of the chief heroes and the finest soldiers of war have been prematurely lost.

BERLIN RAILWAY STRIKE CONTINUES.

MEN SUMMONED TO RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

Berlin.—In spite of the agreement with the trade unions the railway strike continues in some districts. The Imperial and Prussian Governments have issued a manifesto summoning railwaymen to resume work. It is announced that the freedom of press, right of assembly and right to strike have been suspended in these districts. Railwaymen in Upper Silesia have struck and the strike continues in the whole of Rhenish Westphalia but the service of food trains is being maintained.

BERLIN MINERS ON STRIKE

TOWN HALL STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

Belin.—The strike of miners in Hamborn district of Rubr region for six hours day and better food supplies led to rioting which continued all the day. A mob stormed the Town Hall seizing arms. Disturbances later spread to other districts and continued during the evening.

Owing to the Railway strike, half million tons of coal for Berlin are held up and the interruption of coal production threatens to paralyse the entire rhenish and Westphalian industrial regions.

RUSSIAN ROUBLE NOTES.

EXPORT PROHIBITED.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 16.

A communiqué says:—

It is notified for general information the Government of India have prohibited the export of Russian rouble notes to all destinations from and after the 17th of January, 1920, except in the case of roubles notes deposited in a Government Treasury under the terms of the Roubles Note Ordinance of 1919, which may be withdrawn for export under a license issued by a District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police. Any person obtaining a license to withdraw notes already deposited by him in a currency office or Government Treasury will be permitted to retain them with a view to export for a period not exceeding 10 days. In order to export them he should present his license with the notes for export either to the Customs officer or to the Port office according to the means of export which he desires to use.

RELEASE OF ARJUN LAL SETHI.

DELHI, Jan. 16.

It is understood that an order has been issued for the release of Arjun Lal Sethi who was interned at Vellore.

THE NEED OF THE COUNTRY

MR. SASTRI AT TANJORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 16.

Speaking on the Constitutional Reforms at Tanjore, the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri sai that he was being suspected of aspiring to become a Minister and personal motives wer being imputed to him. He had no such ambition and was doubtful even if he would desire to be in the new councils. They should not too prematurely follow the methods followed in England and set up rival candidates, as their party system and party programme yet remained to be fashioned and perfected. He concluded by saying that they required all the best forces in the country, the best intellect and the most profound experience and the highest wisdom they could collect and conserve.

SEATS FOR NON-BRAHMINS.

QUESTION TO BE REFERRED TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 14.

It is reported that the Conference held at the Council Chamber on Monday and yesterday between Brahmin and non-Brahmin representatives over the question of reservation of seats for non-Brahmin communities is this Presidency was unable to come to an agreement. It is presumed that this means that the matter will now be referred to the Government of India to be settled by arbitration.

RATIFICATION OF PEACE.

WITHOUT AMERICAN SIGNATURE.

BRITISH AND GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

Papers echo the King's prayer that Saturday's ceremony of the ratification of peace will open an era of unbroken peace, but dwell on the anxious problems still awaiting solution. "The Daily Telegraph" says:—"This is no time to triumph on soaring hopes. Delay in completing peace with Germany is less disquieting than the graver questions involved in the omission of American and Russian signatures and the problems of resettlement of the East.

"The Morning Post" points out that the Germans are naturally anxious to discover what their relations will be with Britain and the immediate issue being a business one, it is essential that Britain's fiscal policy should be formulated without delay.

"The Daily Express" says that while insisting that the terms of the treaty shall not be evaded, the Allies, if they wish to reap the fruits of victory, must permit Germany a measure of recovery to enable her to fulfil her undertakings.

"The Daily Chronicle" says:—It will save much trouble if the Allies at the outset are rigorous in exacting punctuality and strictness in the fulfilment of Germany's obligations. The relaxation of terms can be considered when Germany has shown her good faith.

"The Daily News" considers that the Arab agreement is not the peace anxiously anticipated a year ago. Yet the absence of pomp and drama prompts us to hope that the peace, which has dawned in so humble circumstances, will prove more real peace than the loudly heralded milleniums.

"The Times" says:—The new era opens with old maxims of political honour so bright that it ought to shine for all time. Peace has been signed. It has now to be made and the League of Nations is the instrument. The absence of America and Russia has diminished the power of the League, but England and France are ready to shoulder the responsibility for the League alone, hoping to obtain reinforcement later. The Anglo-French alliance must, therefore, be drawn closer, but we shall welcome any sign of new political spirit in Germany earning for her admittance to the League.

A Berlin telegram of yesterday's date says that "The Lokalanzeiger" heads a special peace supplement "Under peace Yoke."

"The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" enlarges on the limitation of German sovereignty.

"The Freiheit" talks about the yoke and sets its hope on British worker's alleviating it.

"The Vorwaerts" exhorts to courage for peace hopes that peace will be revised and calls for the last defensive struggle in connection with plebescites.

"The Deutsche Tagoszeitung" deals with Germany irredenta.

"The Taeglische Rundschau" says.—Our aim must be removal of this work of peace.

AGREE TO COMPROMISE ON TREATY.

AMERICANS' DESIRE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 17.

Reuter's New York correspondent says that the ceremony in Paris has impressed the Americans with the consciousness that they alone are still at war with Germany. Senators have been flooded with appeals to agree to a compromise on the treaty. It is evident that neither sides wishes the League of Nations to become a issue at the next elections. Preachers in thousands on the 11th emphasised from their pulpits the anomaly from the moral standpoint. Newspapers dwell on the economic side and declare that America must share in international responsibilities, if she wishes to participate in the world's trade. It is hoped that the Senate will reach an agreement regarding the ratification of the treaty which President Wilson will accept.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

HOW RESUMPTION WILL BE MARKED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

It is officially stated that resumption of direct Anglo-German relations will be marked by three distinct stages; first, appointment of charge d'affaires, consuls and consuls-general; second, creation of status of legation and third, full restoration of ambassadorships. The Germans are preparing to reoccupy the embassy in London.

A leaflet, issued by the Board of Trade explaining the conditions of trading with Germany, emphasises that it is no part of the policy of the Government to discourage British traders from competing in markets of the late enemy countries and it is desirable that they should make every effort to secure proper footing in Central Europe.

The "Daily Chronicle" in an editorial urges development of imports from Germany if only to improve German exchange and thereby enable her to pay indemnity. As regards apprehensions of a German invasion it is pointed out by papers that though diplomatic relations have been resumed, the Aliens' Restriction Act provides that no German may land without the Home Secretary's permission, which may be granted for three months and can be renewed. The names of Germans landing will be published in the London Gazette every month.

FATE OF IRKUTSK.

KOLCHAK RESIGNS COMMAND.

HIS TROOPS SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-40 a. m., Jan. 17.

Reuter's Peking correspondent wiring on the 8th instant said that it was officially announced that the Social Revolutionaries were holding Irkutsk after Semenoff's troops had been driven out of the station leaving 170 dead. The message adds that fighting is reported at Verkhendinsk where Semenoff's troops temporarily hold the upper hand.

The Allied Commissions have reached Missovaia Lake Baikal. Other foreigners attempted to leave Irkutsk on January 2nd but were prevented by the lack of locomotives. They are now protected by Japanese troops.

"The Times" Harbin correspondent telegraphing on the 11th instant says that Kolchak telegraphed from Irkutsk on the 4th tendering his resignation and askingg Allied protection. This has been granted and the Czechs have been ordered to rescue him. Kolchaq's troops at Irkutsk surrendered to the revolutionaries on the 4th and all towhn west of Lake Baikal are in he hands of the retvolutionaries who are prepared to compromise with the Bolsheviks. There is unconfirmed report that Kolchak has been arrested at Ujniudinsk. It is officially stated that all American troops have been ordered to evacuate Siberia by March 1st.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF KOLCHAK.

ALSO OF IRKUTSK BY UKRAINIANS

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., Jan. 17.

A Moscow wireless says that Odessa has been surrounded by Ukrainian insurgents and quotes the unconfirmed report that Irkutsk has been captured by the insurgents and Kolchak with his staff was arrested by his own soldiers.

JUGO-SLAV DELEGATES ON THE ADRIATIC.

THEIR ADHERENCE TO THE CLAIM OF FIUME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 18.

The Jugo Slav Delegation has submitted its views on the Adriatic to the Supreme Council on Saturday and to-day. The delegation adheres to the claim to Fiume. Two representatives of D'Annunzio and the Fiume National Council respectively have arrived here but have not yet been received by the Supreme Council.

The Supreme Council has discussed the danger of the Bolshevik advance in the Caspian territories and various measures were proposed for the support of the republics of Georgia and Azzerbaijan.

REDS' GAINS ON SOUTHERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 18.

A Bolshevik wireless says:—The Reds on the southern front from December 21st to January 9th captured 25,400 prisoners, 650 guns, 11 tanks, 2 armoured cars, 9 armoured trains, 258 locomotives and 5,886 waggons mostly loaded in addition to enormous munitions.

COMING OFFENSIVE AGAINST BOLSHEVISTS.

MANNERHEIM TO COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 17.

"The Morning Post's" Stockholm correspondent says it is reported that the Finnish General, Mannerheim who is now in Paris will command the forthcoming general offensive against the Bolsheviks, but "the Dagblad's" Helsinfors correspondent says that the command will be offered to Marshal Foch who is willing to accept if given a French division.

A CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 17.

With regard to the reported arrest of certain policemen at Amritsar for alleged theft and housebreaking, the Associated Press is authoritatively informed that no Sub-Inspector has been arrested and that no property of the National Bank has been found in the possession of the men. Altogether ten constables have been arrested for burglary and two for receiving stolen property. The account already published here is, therefore, somewhat exaggerated and, in some respects not accurate.

SHIP DISASTER.

LINER AFRIQUE SUNK.

439 PASSENGERS WITH CREW PERISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 17.

Paris.—The Liner Afrique outward bound for West Africa with 465 passengers on board has sunk fifty miles westward of Larochelle. She was putting back to the port with engines disabled, escorted by the liner Ceylan when she struck a sandbank. Water immediately poured in and boats were launched with the greatest difficulty owing to the vessels' list. The Ceylan rescued eleven people from one of the Afrique's boats and fifteen from a drifting raft. The Belgian Liner Anvers Ville and two tugs are still searching for the survivors. The Afrique's last message to Ceylan intimated that the passengers and the crew were taking to boats and after that there was silence.

THE WIRELESS MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

PARIS:—The Ceylan and two naval tugs are still searching for the survivors of the Afrique. As soon as the vessel struck sand bank she wirelessed to the Ceylon, saying "Serious leak. Don't know if we can last till daybreak". Then all lights went out and the wireless was silent till three in the morning when another message stated that the ship was being abandoned but boats were being launched which was most difficult owing to the slope of the deck. When the day broke no ship could be seen.

SURVIVORS OF AFRIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 18.

PARIS.—Le "Matin" reports that the Ceylon has landed considerable number of passengers saved from the Afrique at Lapallice and that some survivors have arrived at Port Rochefort.

FULL LIST NOT PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

Paris.—Owing to the interruption of telegrams full list of survivors of the Afrique has not yet been published. There were 488 souls on board and hitherto thirty are reported saved.

TUGS SENT TO CATTARO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 18.

TOULON.—Tugs sent to Cattaro to take over surrendered Austrian warships notably three battleships four destroyers and twelve torpedoboats found them damaged almost irreparably.

PEACE WITH TURKEY.

MOSLEM DEMAND MUST BE SATISFIED

Accept heartfelt gratitude of Indian Mussalmans for deciding to attend Peace Conference at Paris. Aware as you are of Moslem religious attachment to their Khalifa and of Islamic tenets regarding possession of the Holy Places and of temporal power of the Khalifa, they have full confidence that you will once more emphatically advocate their cause before the Peace Conference. They pray to God that your advocacy may be successful and a peace concluded with Turkey which would satisfy the Moslem demands and be in accordance with their religious susceptibilities. Looking to the world situation respectfully submit that in the interest of world peace it is very necessary that a peace with Turkey in accordance with Moslem demands should be concluded. If Turkey is dismembered of which there are grave apprehensions a wave of resentment and indignation will pass throughout Islamic world and serious consequenses will follow.

(Sd.) MIAN MAHOMED CHOTANI,
Presidency Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay.

ALI BROTHERS' PURSE COMMITTEE.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING DAY.

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The opening day of the Ali brothers' purse committee has been unexpectedly much more successful than was anticipated and the following are the provincial receipts of the first day:—

Delhi 9,595; Bengal 5; Bombay 6; U. P. 246; Behar 2; Punjab 4; Burma, C. P. and Berar Assam, Madras nil; total Rs. 9,854.

As the local work in Delhi was started some what earlier, Delhi is leading and the U. P. stands, second. Collections at various centres is in progress. Lala Manoharlal has been transferred from Delhi so the committee has appointed Kothi Haji Alijan as its treasurer and all donations to be sent to him.

PERSONNEL OF KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

His Excellency the Viceroy considering importance and shortness of notice decided definitely to receive the Khilafat deputation on the nineteenth at 3 p.m. instead of the 18th instant. The members of the Deputation arrived here and Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Fazilbhai Kareembhai, Messrs. Momedali, Shaukatali, Abulkalam Abdullahargoon, Mohiuddin Aghasafdar, Dr. Kichlew, Raja Mahmoodabad, Hajimkhan, Molavi Abdulbare, Mr. Syed Hussain, Mr. Jan Mohamed, Seth Chotani, Molana Hazrat Mumtaz Hussain Zahooramed, Sir Abbass Trebji and others.

NEW YORK LETTER.

LALA LAJPATRAI RETURNING.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

We have received this following from the Indian Information Bureau of New York:—

Nov. 28.

The past month has witnessed two of the most remarkable strikes in the history of labor in the United States—the coal strike and the longshoremen's strike.

On Nov. 1 400,000 bituminous coal miners went out on strike for 40 per cent. increase in wages and a 7-hours working day. Efforts to halt the strike, which would mean a coal famine at the beginning of the winter months, were made through the calling of several conferences, at each of which no decision which would satisfy both miners and operators was reached. A direct appeal by President Wilson, from his sick bed, failed to move the strikers. Upon the calling of the strike, an injunction restraining national officers of the Mine Workers' Union from further activity was issued. The Cabinet announced its plan to:—

(1) Protect miners willing to remain at work.

(2) Bring strike to an end through conciliation.

(3) Fix maximum prices for coal.

Upon the promise of the government that efforts to meet the demands of the miners would be made, the strike order was recalled. The Conference which met in Washington on the 14th, however, arrived at a deadlock when the operators' proposals were rejected by the miners. Many have returned to work, pending a settlement.

The strike of longshoremen in New York City, which began early in October, ended, after many violent incidents had taken place, in the return of the men to work, on their old wage scale, pending a relearing. The strike was marked by bitter conflict between the conservative and radical elements, the latter declaring a fight to the finish, even after the strike had been officially ended on October 21st. The seriousness of the situation led the government to threaten to take action and man vessels with troops. Ship owners, likewise, decided to employ non-union men, but this plan was abandoned when the strikers decided to return to work.

Upon the promise that wages and hours would be decided by the Wage Adjustment Board, striking employees of the American Railway Express voted on October 23rd to return to work.

A strike of the employees of the printing trade in New York City, which lasted for eight weeks, and came to an end this week, delayed the publication of sixty periodicals, many of which were taken out of New York for printing. After efforts at compromise had failed, the strikers returned to work. This smash carried with it the destruction of the 44 hour movement in the printing trade.

The Peace Treaty.

The fight over the treaty of Peace and the League of Nations came to a dramatic conclusion on November 20th, when the Senate by a vote of 53 to 38 rejected the treaty without reservations, and voted for the declaration of peace with Germany. Preceding the rejection, a Republican Senators effort an 8-hours' discussion, agreed upon ten reservations, together with a preamble emphatically specifying that all reservations must be accepted by three of the 4 principal powers before they become effective. At a later meeting 4 new reservations were added. The fight in the Senate becoming intense, it was moved to limit the time for debate. The death-blow to the treaty came when the Senate, by a vote of 48 to 49, voted for the preamble. Next, the amendment to Article 10 was accepted. A vote was then taken on the Peace Treaty with the Lodge reservations, with 55 for and 39 against this plan. Another vote on the same brought 50 for and 41 against acceptance. The final vote for rejection of the treaty without reservations brought 53 Senators for and 38 against rejection. Following this, President Wilson announced that the treaty would be introduced at the next session of Congress on December 4th.

High Cost of Living.

The fight against the high cost of living has been concentrated, for the past month, on the prevention of a sugar shortage, caused through the hoarding of sugar by sugar merchants. Federal agents were set to work to find hoarded sugar. 1,000 tons were traced to one hoarder. To combat this, stricter enforcement of the laws against profiteering was announced. Attorney General Palmer has been given wartime food control powers, in an effort to check the profiteering and lower the cost of living. The price of milk has, meanwhile, been raised.

International Congress of Working Women.

Representatives of women workers in 17 countries of the world met in Washington on October 28th to urge the adoption of a platform for women in the industrial and political world into which they have been given entrance. Many interesting speaches were made by women from Europe and Asia. India was represented at the Conference by Mrs. Parvati Bai Athavale, who is working in the United States for the Women's University at Poona, Mrs. Athavale, in a statement describing the conditions of women in India, gave some suggestions as to the work which the International Congress might do for India.

China.

The New York American recently published a letter from China, which has escaped the Censorship. It says: "You will be interested to know that at the time the Chinese delegate refused to sign the Peace treaty in Paris, the Japanese brought 40,000 troops to Mukden, unloaded heavy artillery and that Obata, the Japanese Minister in Peking, threatened an attack upon Peking by these troops unless China receded from her position. This

(Continued on page 10.)

LABOUR VS. CAPITAL.

STRUGGLE STILL CONTINUING.

MEN'S MONSTER MEETING: THEIR FIRM RESOLVE

No change was marked in the strike situation yesterday both sides remaining, as hitherto, as firm as rock. The millowners do not think it business-like to concede to the demands of the operatives even though in their heart of hearts they know that the demands of the workers are reasonable, while the latter deem it absurd to be forced to return to work unconditionally. Even though the employers are now almost every day adding fuel to the fire of the semi-starving and semi-nude strikers' agony by posting aggressive notices, the men continue to behave in an admirably peaceful manner. No disturbance of any type, was heard of yesterday. They are now only thinking of means to face the threatening starvation. Many of them are disposed to leave Bombay and divert their attention to some other industry, viz., agriculture, if only the millowners paid their December wages and the promised bonus—just to save themselves from the miserable life they live in this "first city of India."

A MONSTER MEETING.

Yesterday in the afternoon a monster meeting attended by more than thirty thousand strikers was held at Munji Sheth's wadi. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided and Messrs. A. B. Kolatkar, V. M. Pawar, U. B. Rahoot and several other leading citizens were present.

Mr. Kolatkar while explaining the situation to them observed that Bombay was one of the most prosperous cities in India and it was they, the working class that made it prosperous and not those who roamed in motor cars and lived on the Malabar Hills. Bombay was a rich and beautiful city and it was made rich not by the rich, and the residents of the beautiful houses but by them, the inmates of the slums. It was therefore a pity although they were out and exposed to sufferings for a full fortnight none of that rich class, whose riches and luxury were due to the working class's sweat, showed any sign of sympathy with them. He said hundreds of people came from the mofussil to gaze on the blaze of lights on which the rich people of Bombay wasted money during the Dewali days, but they did not think even for a moment that the men who laboured for making such luxury possible could not afford to burn a lamp at night. What could the working class do at that stage? The Indians, the Hindus could never be inclined to loot those who had excess of wealth, accumulated by the drudgery of the poorer classes. The only course they could follow was the present one Their cause was right and reasonable and so even a citizen like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar sided with them. But that was not so in the millowners' view.

Mr. Kolatkar then gave expression to his sense of admiration at the peaceful behaviour of the operatives during all these trying days and said that the society and the Presidency ought to be proud of them for this reason. He appealed to them to behave in the same peaceful manner in future too, and not to lose hope and courage. He then impressed upon them the necessity of a Trades' Union, which was immensely appreciated by them. Messrs. Lalit and Navalkar also spoke in sympathetic terms.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

A number of resolutions exhorting their fellow-workers not to return to work unless their demands were accepted; demanding the payment of December wages and the promised bonus; requesting H. E. the Governor to intervene and to secure by consent or legislation their chief demands; and forming a Union of the millworkers, were unanimously and enthusiastically passed.

WORKERS' REPLY TO ASSOCIATION.

NEED FOR RECONSIDERING DECISION.

On Saturday there was nothing extraordinary happening; the situation is quiet—neither better nor worse. Both sides have shown no disposition for an amicable settlement, and the only course is for the higher authorities to intervene in the public interest, before things get worse. The workers who are firm in their desperation have stood to their guns so far, and they have shown no disposition to join their work again. They are waiting for a further move on the part of the Labour Settlement Committee, who intend taking matters to the Governor if the mill-owners do not show any signs of relenting soon. The workers with their past knowledge of treatment at the hands of their employers are not willing to trust their fate and demands to the tender mercies of capitalists. If nothing comes out of the negotiations, the situation is indeed bad enough to contemplate, unless the Government comes down upon the recalcitrant party with all the force at their command. The conditions in the city are getting worse every day, and the food prices are soaring hourly where is all this to stop, if saner counsel does not prevail? The workers are so far patient, and the capitalists are strong in their purposeful inactivity.

In the docks the work continues in spite of the strike of the tally clerks. The Port Trust which employs these men, whenever there is need, is not very much inconvenienced. The Dock authorities are willing to treat the demands of the strikers in a sympathetic manner on their rejoining their work. It is to be seen what happens next.

STRIKE OF TALLY CLERKS IN DOCKS.

The strike of the tally clerks, who are all temporary men, still continues, but their absence has not caused much inconvenience to the dock authorities, who are managing things as best as they can. The Acting Dock Manager, Mr. Pinsent, has issued the following notice in reply to the demands, for higher wages, which the strikers have made:

"The Docks Manager regrets to find that without notice or even submission of a statement of their supposed grievances, the temporary staff of tally clerks and sorters have summarily struck work this morning. In adopting this course the staff have been ill-advised as their action renders them liable to dismissal, and while they remain out on strike their case cannot be considered. The staff are now advised to resume their duty, and if thereafter they submit a statement of reasonable demands the Docks Manager is prepared to give the same a sympathetic consideration. For their information it may be mentioned that the Trustees have recently sanctioned further ninety positions on the permanent establishment so that the prospects of the temporary staff of securing permanent positions are considerably improved."

The mill-workers are in the same position as before, and there has not been the slightest change. It is stated that the Labour Settlement Committee contemplate waiting upon the Governor to place the grievances before him.

SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE'S REPLY TO ASSOCIATION.

The following letter has been addressed by Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, President, Bombay Labour Settlement Committee, to R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary, Mill-owners' Association, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 15th instant in reply to mine of the 14th. You say therein that your Committee have unanimously decided that the demands of the mill-workers cannot be considered until they return to work. You add, however, that on resumption of work by the mill-operatives your Committee are prepared to consider immediately the demands of the work-people.

2. Your reply was considered at a meeting of my Committee yesterday. There were also present at the meeting accredited representatives of the mill-workers to represent their views. I invited these representatives to tell the Committee what view the mill-workers took of your proposal. All of them declare that the operatives were not prepared to go to their work in the mills unless and until a settlement was arrived at with regard to their demands. They further said that if there were no change of settlement they should be given the wages which they have earned for December and also the bonus for the last year. They would go back to their native villages and did not wish to work in the mills. They also pointed out that in certain other industries in Bombay and elsewhere similar strikes have been promptly ended by the employers losing no time in coming to terms with the work-people. They expressed their disappointment that this has not been followed in an industry involving the weal and woe of nearly two hundred thousand work-people. They also stated that on the occasion of the strike last year they had respectfully expressed their inability to accede to a similar suggestion made by his Excellency the Governor and that they resumed their work only after their main demands had been complied with.

NEED FOR RE-CONSIDERING THE DECISION.

3. My Committee think it to be their duty to communicate to you the views expressed by the representatives of the operatives on the decision of your Committee contained in your reply to me. I am to express the earnest hope of my Committee that your Committee will in the circumstances mentioned above see their way in the interest of the harmonious progress of their great industry, to reconsider the said decision.

4. In asking your Committee to consider your last reply to me, I am to invite your Committee's attention to the following considerations.

5. My Committee presume that the main ground which has led your Association to decline to consider the demands of the mill-operatives until they have resumed work at the mills is that the operatives have for the second time within a year gone out on strike without a proper representation of their grievances, that concessions made to them at the last strike as a condition precedent to resumption of work would seem to have encouraged them to strike again now, all of a sudden and that if concessions were similarly again made now it would prove a premium to such troubles in future and place the industry in a precarious condition and endanger peace and order.

CASE OF MILL-WORKERS.

6. As to those considerations it is desirable to make clear the case of the mill workers. When after concessions had been made to them and the work was thereafter, as a result of those concessions, resumed at the last strike, it was strongly hoped that the general issue arising from the strike with reference to the conditions of the mill labour would not be allowed to rest and drift. The experience of the last strike and the plight of the operatives evidenced thereby were sufficient to point to the necessity of going further and considering the steps taken to improve the conditions so as to win their confidence and carry assurance that they were no longer going to be left to themselves for ventilating their grievances as they liked in their ignorance, but that the employers and the general public would devise a machinery for discerning those grievances and affording reasonable redress without driving the operatives to the necessity of strikes. Mere concessions serving as palliatives of the hour are not enough in such grave matters. It is necessary to adopt steps harmonising the mutual relations and interests of employer and employed and preventing the recurrence of strikes as far as possible. The omission to do that at the last strike is responsible for the present. That being so, it is but reasonable that whatever the error of judgment of the operatives, their main demands should be reasonably met as on the last occasion and that your Committee should, at the same time, consider the steps to be taken for preventing future strikes so as to carry assurance to the operatives that your Association is ready to consult and serve their permanent interests and will no longer allow matters affecting those interests to drift as before. Such a course will go a great way to inspire confidence not only in your Association's sense of justice, but also in its notion of generous interest in the welfare of the operatives as being identical with that of the employers.

NEW YORK LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

ultimatum was confirmed through the Chinese Foreign Office.

"You will also be interested to know that the Texas Oil Company, which has been represented out here by the Japanese Mitsui Company, has been compelled to cancel their sales contract with Mitsui on account of the boycott against Japan. The manager of the Texas Oil Company stated that they had not sold a gallon of oil in China since the first of May."

China is supposed to be independent. Much as she lacks military and financial strength, she has one effective weapon "Swadeshi and boycott of Japanese goods" against which Japan's strength is futile.

Egypt.

The unrest in Egypt has its foundation on two grievances, one against England and the other against President Wilson.

England has sixty-three times pledged her word, officially, that Egypt shall have her liberty, so far as she was concerned, whenever the Egyptians were ready to shake off the nominal sovereignty of Turkey. Now a Commission has been appointed under Lord Milner to investigate the unrest. His Lordship is going to consult with the Egyptian with regard to how they could best co-operate in the management of their country under British guidance. This also they resent.

When Mr. Wilson declared his fourteen points, the subject nations made the fatal mistake of believing that Mr. Wilson meant them and would insist on "self-determination" for all. Among these was Egypt. In Paris, the Egyptian delegates tried to see the President, but he was too busy with important matters to give them a hearing. Lord Curzon has recently made it clear, in a speech in the House of Lords, that England intends to guide the affairs of Egypt and that "no encouragement could be given in Britain to the idea of complete Egyptian Independence."

INDIA IN U. S.

Lajpat Rai.

Lala Lajpat Rai has received word from the British Consulate that he will be allowed to proceed to India by way of Japan. He is not permitted to take the shorter route which is by way of England or France. The Lala is preparing to sail for India in a few weeks, as soon as he can engage his passage.

Two farewell dinners are being planned this week in his honor. The first one will be held on Nov. 28th in Hotel Des Artes by the League of Oppressed Peoples, an organization of representatives of all the dependent countries in the world.—Persia, Egypt, Ireland, Korea, etc., Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, the Editor of "Nation" will preside. The speakers of the evening are: Mr. Dudley Field Malone, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Mr. Patrik McCarten, Miss Chen, Mohammed Abdon, Col. Beck, Mr. Benon Kumar Sarkar, Prof. A. U. Pope, Hon. Kamat, Lala Lajpat Rai and Rev. Norman Thomas.

The second dinner will be given by the Indians in New York on Sunday, Nov. 31st. It will be held in "Tajmahal" an Indian restaurant.

Indian Labor.

In the International Labor Conference in Washington, India was representated by Messrs. Joshi, Wadia and Chatterjee. The conference will submit to the governments of the countries represented, the result of the conferences on Child Labor in the fixing of minimum wages of employment. The age fixed for India, under which no child will be allowed to work is 12 years. For nearly all other countries it is 14 years.

The inclusion of India in the child labor provisions was the result of an amendment framed by Stuart Bunning of Great Britain, and proposed by Margaret Bondfield, the technical adviser of the British Delegation. The debate on this amendment brought about a sharp opposition of views between Mr. Chatterji the Government delegate, and Mr. Joshi, the labor delegate.

Mr. B. P. Wadia in the course of a speech said:

"The British government in India is an autocracy. The Indian reforms under discussion in the British Parliament plainly indicate that the present machinery of autocracy will be maintained. The ears of autocracy are always deaf to the groans of the sufferer. The voice of the poor factory laborer will not even reach those ears, for it will be drowned amid the droning of the machinery of the rich English capitalist, who maintains the most autocratic government in India.

"There is a serious attempt being made to establish a living brotherhood of labourers of the world, and the Indian labourers fondly look to organized labour in the United States to champion their cause. I appeal to those who hold the cause of labour and trade unionism sacred to stretch their hands of fellowship to their comrades in India. Remember, the cause of labour is one."

The Friends of Freedom for India, an American organization of sympathizers for India, are holding a mass meeting on December 4, in Cooper Union, New York, to place the facts about Indian industrial degradation before the American public. The speakers in this meeting will be Andrew Furuseth, President, International Seamen's Union; James H. Maurer, President, Pennsylvania Federation of Labour; Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, of the American Labour Party; Miss Rose Schneiderman, President Women's Trade Union League; Basanta Keeman Roy; Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Edward I. Hannah, President, Central Federated Union, Chairman.

The India Home Rule League of America held a dinner at Hotel Aberdeen on October 31st, under the chairmanship of Mr. B. W. Huebsch. The dining hall, which accommodated about 300, was packed with people. Lajpat Rai told in details of the recent Punjab tragedy and read some of Pandit Malaviya's yet unanswered questions to the Government. He gave a summary of the political progress of India during 1919, the Satyagraha movement, the efforts of the Indian leaders in England and the awakening of a feeling of bitter resentment against the recent acts of the Government. The other speakers of the evening were Mr. Gregory Zilboorg, Secretary of Labour in the Kerensky Government, Russia, Mr. Francis Hackett, Literary Editor of "New Republic", Sen Katayama, the well-known Japanese Socialist, and Mr. Charles N. Wheeler of the Irish National Bureau. Then there was Spanish music and Japanese dancing—all making it a truly international affair. Contributions amounting to Rs. 750 were made to help in the work of the League.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

INAUGUR L COUNCIL MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Recd. 6-45 p.m., Jan. 17.

PARIS.—The inaugural meeting of the Council of the League of Nations which was held in the clock-room at Quai d'Orsay at 10-30 this morning was of a serious and businesslike character. M. Leon Bourgeois acted as the chairman having on his right Lord Curzon, Mr. Matsui, Sr. Da Cunha (Brazil) and M. Venizelos and on his left representatives of Italy, Belgium and Spain. Lord Grey was present. Mr. Lloyd George put in an appearance but left after consultation with Lord Grey. On the motion of M. Bourgeois, Sir Eric Drummond was formally installed as Genl. Secy., and it was also unanimously moved that M. Bourgeois should be the first Chairman; the latter motion was made by M. Venizelos and seconded by Lord Curzon. At the close of the sitting, a Commission of five members was appointed to delimit the frontiers of Sarre Basin. Three were nominated by the Council while one will be nominated by France and one by Germany. The Council's nominees are Colonel Wace (Britain), Major Lambert (Belgium) and Major Kobaiash (Japan). The sitting lasted an hour and a half. The public was admitted to the adjoining room with wide alcoves opening to the conference chamber.

BRITAIN'S INTENTIONS.

The inaugural speech by M. Bourgeois as the Chairman was a fine exposition of the aims of the League. Lord Curzon following expressed the loyalty of the British Empire to the spirit underlying the Covenant of the League. "It was," he said, "Britain's intention to do the utmost to ensure its practical efficacy and it was Britain's firm belief that only through the League could we hope to ensure those horrors and the miseries of the past five years should not be repeated and that a new era of international relationship should dawn. Lord Curzon concurred with M. Bourgeois in hoping that America would soon take her place as a member of the League. On the proposal of M. Bourgeois it was decided that a second meeting of the League should be held in London, the date yet to be fixed.

The sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the construction of the Sarda Kichha Feeder Canal. The estimated cost of work is Rs. 20½ lakhs. It is anticipated that it will irrigate an area of 345,224 acres and that the net annual revenue will be Rs. 12,70,750, corresponding to a return of 63 per cent. on the total outlay.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Council of the Governor-General, the first Indian to be King's Counsel, the first Indian to represent India in the Imperial Conferences and in the historic Peace Conference of the nations of the world, the first Indian to be raised to the British Peerage, the first Indian to be a member of the British Cabinet and the first Indian to fill the high office of the Under-Secretary of State for India. These honours conferred on your Lordship in recognition of your great talents and high character prove the fitness of India's sons to fill the highest offices of State and we regard your selection for these responsible offices as marking an important stage in our Country's political advance.

We are gratified to note that whilst your Lordship won the esteem and confidence of Government, you also commanded the esteem and confidence of the people of India. This confidence on the part of our countrymen was shown by the bestowal on your Lordship of the highest honour within their gift the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress.

Your Lordship's services in connection with the Reform Act have been invaluable and the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, to whom we owe a deep debt of gratitude, could not have found a more helpful colleague in piloting the Act through Parliament, and we regard your powerful advocacy of the cause of India in the Imperial Conferences and the great Peace Conference with admiration and gratitude.

Permit us, in conclusion, to express our sincere thanks to your Lordship for affording us this opportunity to convey to you personally, our humble appreciation of your great services to the country by the presentation of this brief address and we pray that God may grant you health and long life to continue to guide our countrymen and help our country's political advancement.

"DO NOT TALK—BEGIN TO WORK."

CO-OPERATE TO MAKE REFORMS A SUCCESS.

LORD SINHA'S INTERVIEW.

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

The Right-Hon. Lord Sinha who, during his two days' stay in Bombay, has had to attend numerous engagements, was good enough to accord a special interview to an Associated Press representative to-day at Mr. S. R. Bomanji's residence. Lord Sinha said:—"I am glad to find that all shades of opinion in India are agreed as to the necessity of working the Act which is just passed in a spirit of harmony and co-operation. I cannot help thinking that in view of this, it was unwise, and to my mind, unjust, (1) to say that the Act does not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of India, and (2) to threaten further agitation. To my mind, the best agitation for the purpose of increasing the sphere of our responsibility would be to try and discharge, in the manner most satisfactory to the people of India, the responsibilities which are now proposed to be devolved upon us. Let me illustrate this by a concrete example. I well assume that Local self-Government, Education, Sanitation, will become transferred subjects. They are all important, and will tax our energies to a very great extent. Instead of diverting our energies in asking for other subjects like Law and Order to be immediately transferred, I venture to think that it is the part of wisdom to begin from now to formulate a policy with regard to each of those subjects of local self-Government, Education, and Sanitation. How are we going to find the finance for them? In what directions can we expand them? Probably, a survey is necessary in addition to what has already been accomplished by the local Governments. We shall have to begin to carry out that policy early next year. Are we ready with one? I think not. It will therefore be a waste of energy, of which we do not have a super-abundance, to begin an agitation for the purpose of obtaining control over the departments of law and order. I mention these merely as examples, they can be multiplied *ad infinitum*.

"This is the message, which, above all, should like to send to my countrymen all over India. Let us begin to work; that will be our agitation; and do not let us continue to talk which may end in nothing and which will probably do us a great deal of harm.

TRIBUTE TO LORD CHELMSFORD.

"There is one other matter to which I should like to refer. No one rejoices more than I do, to find that all shades of opinion are agreed as to the noble services rendered by Mr. Montagu to our cause. But, do not let us, in the midst of our rejoicings, forget the deep debt of gratitude which we owe to Lord Chelmsford. When the whole story as to the part which Lord Chelmsford has played in connection with these reforms, beginning long prior to the Declaration of the 20th of August 1917, is known to the Indian public, I am confident that they will be of the same opinion as I am, that next to Mr. Montagu our gratitude is due to Lord Chelmsford for the beneficent measure of reforms which is now ours.

DESPATCH OF MARCH 5, 1919.

"A great deal has been said about the despatch of 5th of March 1919; and it has become the fashion to describe that as reactionary. Reconsidered in the light of the discussions that have since taken place, I think the people will find that though it was, in some respects, logical to the verge of narrowness, there was no departure from the fundamental principles embodied in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, and that in many respects it expanded the outlines of the Scheme formulated in the Joint Report. It is wrong to think that the Joint Committee has either ignored or rejected the suggestions made in that Despatch. They have improved and liberalised them, no doubt; but the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, the Report of the Joint Committee, and the Act itself, are all in agreement with regard to the main principles, which people in India have throughout been contending for.

NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

"Lastly, I venture to remind my countrymen of His Majesty's appeal for co-operation. Without it, the Act will be a mere paper constitution; and the goal will be further than ever. This I know, that so far as Parliament is concerned, they will not look with favour upon any alterations reposed before the next Statutory Commission investigates the whole subject matter.

"After all, even if we have to wait for another period of 10 years, it is not such a very long time in the life of a nation. The eyes of the world will be upon us. They will watch with interest how we succeed in working the Constitution which is now ours. It is my firm belief that if we do not succeed in working the Act effectively, we shall not retain the sympathy of the most if not all of those who have helped us in the past."

LORD SINHA ENTERTAINED AT THE TAJ.

STATUE OF MR. MONTAGU.

On Friday night Mr. S. R. Bomanji gave a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel in honour of the Right Hon. Lord Sinha and Lady Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu. It was a brilliant function and was attended by prominent European and Parsi ladies and gentlemen. The dinner was a fitting close to a glorious day of crowded engagements in honour of Lord Sinha. A happy idea of commemorating the brilliant services of Mr. Montagu to India was conceived by Mr. S. R. Bomanji who announced that Rs. 50,000 had been subscribed at the gathering that night to erect a statue of Mr. Montagu at the Gateway of the East. He had subscribed Rs. 10,000 while his friend Sir Shapurji Broacha had given a like amount. Lord Sinha characterised this idea of commemorating Mr. Montagu's services as an inspiring and happy idea which he hoped would be taken up all over India.

After the usual toast had been drunk Mr. S. R. Bomanji in proposing the health of Lord Sinha paid a tribute in glowing terms to Lord Sinha for his "conspicuous ability" etc., and added that while celebrating Lord Sinha's arrival their mind turned to the lonely statesman, whom he had often seen depressed but always hopeful and stout of heart and to whom belonged the credit of setting India on the path to the full realisation of her destiny. Nothing that they could do was enough for Mr. Montagu. "Let us suitably commemorate his championship of our cause", said Mr. Bomanji, "and let us erect a statue of him at the gateway of the East, inspiring our youth into some of the enthusiasm with which he has worked for us and reminding in future generations of Indians and Englishmen of the service he has rendered to them both. Gentlemen I am sure there will be no lack of enthusiasm in giving effect to this idea. I offer to start it with contribution of Rs. 10,000. Before I sit down I must express my great pleasure in having Mr. Basu with us to-night, he has been the silent and unostentatious worker gathering up the threads in his hands and weaving them into the strand with which the world now sees; when the future historian of India delves into the archives of the India Office, he will discover and lay before the world that Mr. Basu played no unimportant part in the greatest statute that so far the British Parliament has given us. Gentlemen I wish you to drink to the health of Lord and Lady Sinha and my friend Mr. Basu. (Applause.)"

The toast was enthusiastically drunk.

LORD SINHA'S SPEECH.

Lord Sinha in replying to the toast said he was pleased to learn that Mr. Bomanji had conceived the idea of erecting a statue of Mr. Montagu who was indeed a great friend of India. Mr. Bomanji mentioned to him that evening that he contemplated commemorating the services of Mr. Montagu. That was only about two hours ago and he was now pleased to learn that Mr. Bomanji had carried the idea to a practical and logical sequence. One feature he had noticed about the people of Bombay was that they did not indulge in empty language. Their motto was work and not words. Mr. Bomanji gave a striking example of that characteristic of the people of Bombay. Within two hours he had been able to collect Rs. 50,000 he himself leading the subscription with a handsome donation of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Montagu had stood by India through fair and foul weather and he had piloted the ship of Indian Reform with courage and determination. Mr. Montagu had proved himself to be a statesman. He had been able to achieve what even Lord Morley was not able to do. Were it not for his great talents and the persistent and tactful advocacy of the Indian case he was afraid they would not have been able to obtain such a liberal measure of reform. He was proud to be a humble lieutenant of Mr. Montagu but he assured them that in what little service he was able to render to his beloved country he was inspired by the lofty example of Mr. Montagu himself. As he had just remarked that when the people of Bombay wanted to do a thing they said "Here is a thing to be done" and it was done. They should show the same spirit in every undertaking if they were to succeed in the world. He hoped that the same spirit would prevail in India.

WELCOME TO LORD SINHA.

ADDRESS BY DHULIA PEOPLE.

Prior to his departure for Calcutta on Friday evening, an address on behalf of the citizens of Dhulia, enclosed in a silver casket was presented to Lord Sinha at the Victoria Terminus Station. The original plan was to present the address at the Chalisgaon station, but, the programme of Lord Sinha being altered, the train reaching Chalisgaon in the early hours of the morning, the citizens of Dhulia deputed Mr. Wadekar, Pleader, to present the address at Bombay.

The following is the full text of the address:—

We the citizens of Dhulia in public meeting assembled offer you our warm and cordial welcome on your return home after your strenuous and successful work in England in the cause of our motherland.

Your Lordship will please permit us to observe that your career has been unique in the political history of our country. You were the first Indian to be appointed the Advocate General of Bengal, the first Indian to be appointed a member of the Executive

(Continued in Column 4.)

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

NEGLECT OF EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

WANTED REORGANISATON OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following is the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1918-19:—

The financial year ending March 31st, 1919, was one of very substantial educational progress notwithstanding the presence of plague, pestilence and famine and the fact that for the greater part of the time the war was passing through its most bitter and critical stages. The increase both in the number of educational institutions and in the number of pupils receiving instruction was most remarkable. The former increased by nearly 5 per cent., the latter by more than 6.5 per cent. Still more noteworthy was the growth of expenditure on educational objects, the total expenditure advancing by almost 19 per cent. while the contribution from provincial revenues expanded by over 32 per cent. A considerable proportion of this must be regarded as deferred expenditure owing to the stringent economy observed during the early years of the war, which could not be wholly relaxed even in the year under review. Nonetheless it was found possible to release funds for numerous purposes, the most notable of which was the improvement in the scale of pay of all classes of teachers. Many other schemes of pressing importance, the postponement of which the financial situation had made inevitable, are now being pressed forward and it is confidently expected that such urgent measures as the medical inspection of schools, the improvement of the conditions of grants-in-aid and the institution of a provident fund for teachers in aided schools will shortly be introduced. Other measures of equal importance, such as increased grants to colleges, a complete scheme for the training of teachers, special provision for Mahomedans and other backward classes and enhancement of salaries have already been brought into existence and Government have under their anxious consideration other steps for ensuring the rapid development of education in this presidency.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The year was marked by considerable progress in the university plane of education. One college at Poona was raised to the first grade, another at Surat was affiliated as a second grade college for a probationary period of five years and a third college of the second grade was established in the Southern Maratha Country. The Governor-in-Council does not wholly endorse the Director's apprehensions regarding the creation of what he terms sporadic institutions of this kind. He is of opinion that new colleges established by private enterprise in suitable places to meet a real demand that cannot otherwise be satisfied should be eligible for the usual grant-in-aid from Government, but it is at the same time his considered view that collegiate teaching should so far as possible be concentrated in a few main centres, where a real academic atmosphere can be created and where the University may find scope and opportunity to discharge its true function of a teaching institution. With the object of giving fuller effect to this policy the Director has been asked to increase the accommodation in all Government colleges in preference to starting more Government colleges at new places. It has however been decided to utilise the munificent donation of Sir Mohamed Yusuf in opening a first grade Government college in Salsette to supplement the existing colleges in Bombay, all of which are already full to overflowing. Another matter on which his Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to lay the utmost stress is the need for enlarging the hostel accommodation in connection both with Government and private colleges. It is a satisfactory indication of the spirit of the times that hostels are reported to be growing in popularity and Government are prepared to give liberal assistance to all private institutions that are willing to provide properly constructed residential accommodation for their students under adequate supervision. Government notice with regret that the Director reports a tendency on the part of students at certain colleges to pay undue attention to politics. Total abstention is not to be expected nor is it entirely desirable. It is part of the educational equipment of every young man standing on the threshold of his career to have a well-balanced knowledge of the social and political problems of the age, without which when freed from the disciplinary restraint of his collegiate life he may be tempted into dangerous paths. Properly conducted debating societies and lectures by public men of recognised standing are both means of instilling a political sense into the minds of students and should be encouraged by the college authorities. But the attendance of undergraduates at political gatherings, where no responsibility attaches to the speaker and the student has no means of sifting the tares from the wheat, is strongly to be deprecated and the Governor-in-Council trusts that the principals and staffs of all colleges will use their influence and, when necessary, their disciplinary powers to check any tendency in this direction among their pupils.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

There was no outstanding feature during the year under review in the sphere of secondary education, where however quiet progress was made, as evinced by an increase of over 6 per cent. in the number both of institutions and pupils. The number of Government high schools remained unchanged. It has been the policy of Government to maintain as far as possible in each district one high school to serve as a model and to leave the further development of secondary education to private endeavour with the assistance of grants-in-aid from Government. The question of modifying this policy in the direction of increasing the number of Government high schools is now under consideration. The chief need of secondary education, to which the Governor-in-Council attaches great importance, is the provision of a larger number, of trained teachers. The Government secondary training college has for long been unequal to the task of turning out a sufficient number of trained men. It has now been decided to open at the earliest possible date a new training college at Poona with accommodation for 150 students, which will, it is hoped, meet the demand for trained teachers for some time to come. The Boy Scout system has not made much progress during the year, but public attention is becoming more and more attracted to its disciplinary and moral value. With a view to placing the whole system on a thoroughly sound footing Mr. Miller, who was the first to introduce it into this presidency, has been placed on special duty at home to study the English organisation and will on return to India advise Government as to the development of the Boy Scout movement on sound lines within the Presidency of Bombay. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable Director of Physical Training it was not found possible to introduce an improved system of physical training. This difficulty has however now disappeared with the conclusion of the war and a properly qualified man has been appointed. Meanwhile Government are introducing a system of medical supervision of all hostels and boarding houses attached to aided schools.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

There was a further substantial advance in the number of primary schools and of boys and girls attending them, the increase in both cases being over 7 per cent. Steady though the progress has been Government are anxious to accelerate it and have now under their consideraion an impotrant scheme for rapidly increasing the number of primary schools with the aid of a special staff of educational officers. It is the set aim of Government to establish one such school in every village in which there are reasonable prospects of ensuring the minimum attendance necessary to justify the expenditure involved and a careful survey will be taken of the whole presidency with a view to ascertaining what are the local requirements. The actual fulfilment of this policy must be spread out over a number of years and depends to a certain extent upon the amount of money that can be made available for this object among the many other pressing objects of educational development that Government have under contemplation. The rapid expansion however of primary education is placed by the Governor-in-Council in the forefront of his educational policy and no effort will be spared to give effect to the programme referred to above. As an earnest of their intentions Government are making provision in next year's budget for the expenditure of nearly six lakhs of rupees upon the opening of new primary schools alone. During the year under review the total expenditure on primary education out of provincial revenues rose by well over 50 per cent., the most important item of increase being the improvement in the pay of teachers. One of the most notable features of the year was the abolition of the contract system of grants-in-aid to Municipalities and the substitution of a system under which the annual grants to these bodies are equal to half their gross expenditure on primary education during the previous year. It is hoped that this liberal policy will stimulate all municipalities to enlarge their own expenditure on elementary schools. The response to the popular demand for free and compulsory education has been lamentably feeble. Although nearly two years have passed since the Bombay Primary Education Act was passed and it is over a year since sanction was accorded to the rules drawn up under that Act, only four municipalities, namely, Bandra, Surat, Satara and Dakor have shewn themselves sufficiently progressive to take advantage of the facilities offered. Free primary education has, it is true, been introduced into ten smaller municipalities, but the idea of compulsion with its inevitable concomitant of increased taxation evidently does not yet appeal strongly to the imagination of local authorities. In Bombay itself however, where more enlightened views prevail, the foundations of a complete system of free and compulsory primary education have, with the liberal assistance of Government, been well and truly laid. The Governor-in-Council regrets that greater progress has not been made in providing education for factory children. Certain mills in Bombay and Sholapur have taken the initiative in maintaining schools for the children employed by them, but the figures quoted by the Director of Public Instruction reveal the fact that the problem of the education of these children, which is of vital importance to the whole future of the Indian mill industry, has not yet received the attention it demands from the big employers of labour.

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

One of the most pressing problems of the immediate future is the reorganisation on a more liberal basis of the system of technical and professional education in this presidency. This question is now engaging the attention of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council with a view to the formulation of a more active policy and programme of development, particularly in the direction of improving the facilities for technical instruction. The report of the Director of Public Instruction on the professional colleges does not call for much comment. The Law School still claims the large majority of candidates for a professional career and it has been found necessary to sanction a large increase in the number of law professors. The College of Commerce also continues to attract as many students as it can hold and the ease with which its graduates find employment in private offices at a considerably better rate of remuneration than can usually be offered by Government is the best proof of the value of this institution and the efficiency with which Principal Anstey directs its activities. The falling off in the number of students in the College of Engineering, however, small though it is, gives food for serious thought. The enormous industrial possibilities of India revealed by the Industrial Commission's report should have awakened the youth of this country to a realisation of the vast field of highly skilled professional employment that awaits them. It is earnestly to be hoped that when the recommendations of that commission take more tangible shape and final decisions are reached on the proposals of the Public Works Department reorganisation committee the number of candidates for the profession of engineering will be so great that a second engineering college will have to be established either by Government themselves or by private enterprise with Government assistance. The Director's report on the various technical schools scattered throughout the presidency is too meagre to enable a definite opinion to be formed of their efficiency, but it is impossible to escape from the verdict that, with the notable exception of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the opportunities for technical training afforded by these institutions fall very far short of the needs of the times. It will therefore be the early task of Government to set about the thorough examination of this problem and the complete reorganisation of the whole system of technical instruction.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There was again a material increase in the number of educational institutions for girls, while the attendance rose by 11 per cent. Progress during the year was most marked in secondary education, which however presents several serious problems, all of which have not yet found a satisfactory solution. Orders have recently been passed by Government on the general question of increasing the accommodation for girls in Government high schools. Arrangements are being made to separate the Ahmedabad high school for girls from the women's training college with the object of raising the status of the former institution, being established at Dharwar, whilst similar schools are about to be opened Thana and Ahmednagar, where the demand is strong. The Governor-in-Council hopes that these schools will be developed into full fledged high schools at an early date. The question of starting an Anglo-Vernacular school for girls at Karachi is also under consideration. In addition to these schemes Government have sanctioned the attachment of girls' Anglo-vernacular branches to Government high schools for boys, where a reasonable minimum of attendance can be secured. In these branches provision will be made for a separate staff and separate accommodation. Nasik and Bijapur have been selected as suitable places for introducing this experiment, which, if successful, will be made a part of the permanent organisation of the Educational Department of the Bombay Government. In those places where a demand for the secondary education of girls exists, but which are not yet ripe for such separate branches, arrangements will be made to admit girls into boys' high schools on the Director of Public Instruction satisfying himself that proper care is taken to provide for the girls' requirements. The two other most serious problems in connection with female education are the supply of teachers and the courses of study. As regards the former the Governor-in-Council has little to add to what has already been said in previous reviews of the Director's reports. It is satisfactory to note that some of the district training classes include women among their students but the supply falls very far short of the demand and teaching has not yet taken its proper place as an honourable profession for the women of this country to follow. The question of remodelling the courses of study for girls has been engaging the attention of Government and a report on the subject has recently been submitted by a conference of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools and Heads of female training colleges. This report is now under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile there is cause for gratification in the facts that institutions for the teaching of domestic science are reported to be doing well and that classes in laundry and cooking are well attended at certain schools. The physical training of girls has not made much further progress during the year under review. The whole question however has been carefully examined by a committee, consisting chiefly of ladies, whose recommendations are now receiving the consideration of Government.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

The time has long since passed when th Mahomedan co... unit... could be regarded as among the ba... ...ard classes in regard to their educational develo... ... Progress continued to be made in ... directions and Government have been ... to make liberal grants towards stimulat... further progress. One of the most striking features of Mahomedan education is the extraordinary success which has attended the Mulla schools in Sind. These ancient schools have with the assistance of special grants-in-aid been able widely to extend their sphere of usefulness and it is particularly encouraging to find how great an impetus they have given to female education in Sind. The institution of deputy inspectors of Mulla schools has resulted in a marked improvement in their conduct and these schools have now become very formidable rivals to the ordinary primary schools maintained by local boards.

BACKWARD CLASSES.

Very satisfactory progress has also been recorded in the education of the depressed classes. Development is necessarily slow among the aboriginal and hill tribes, but a much more rapid increase in the number both of institutions and pupils is reported among the depressed classes, especially in connection with primary education. The special concessions offered by Government to members of these communities are now being eagerly sought after and there are undoubted signs that the value of education as the sole means of raising them to the level of other communities is being widely recognised and that the policy of Government in making generous grants for providing them with special facilities for primary education is meeting with its expected reward.

ADMINISTRATION.

The educational department continued to work shorthanded during the year owing to the absence of many Indian Educational officers on active service. Their places were in several instances filled from the ranks of the Provincial Service and the Governor-in-Council is pleased to place on record his appreciation of the manner in which the officers of this service discharged their temporary duties. Since the close of the year four provincial service officers have been promoted to the Indian Educational Service. Two heavy losses have been suffered by the presidency in the death of Processor Limaye of the Fergusson College, to whose devoted services that College owes so deep a debt of gratitude and in the retirement of Professor Bain, Principal of the Deccan College, after a long career of unsual brilliance.

SHARE BAZAR PROSPECTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please publish the following in our paper and oblige.

In my last letter to you on this subject, confidently predicted that mill shares will see a rise which will astonish investors and speculators alike. The prediction is come true and quotations have advanced with kangaroo-like leaps until undreamt of heights have been reached.

I believe the time has now come to cry "halt" and there are some sound reasons for saying so. It is quite true that mills have made record profits. It is equally true that land and machinery have risen abnormally in value. It is also a fact that large heaps of shares have found firm lodgment into the pockets of strong holders. But several factors loom ominously ahead which threaten mischief in the tejiwala's camp—and from the Saturday's correspondent, whose views I have more than once commended for their value, is quite right in advising a cautious attitude and slow selling.

In the first place, I have every reason to believe that the dividends shortly to be declared will create great disappointment in the tejiwalas' circles. The Mill Agents are long-headed race. Repairs and renewals are much more costly than before and vastly larger sums are likely to be set aside for depreciation and other funds, rather than frittered away in dividends, which are the butt of envious criticism by the general public. Secondly there is the possibility of extra taxation which may take a 10 per cent. off from the profits if not more.

Thirdly there is the labour trouble, which all indications show will be a permanent incumbent on the industry, the full meaning of which does not seem to have been grasped by the speculative bulls hungry for purchasing mill scrips at ever rising rates. It is just possible that by the time this letter appears in print the present great mill strike will have ended, although at this moment the chances of an equitable settlement are as remote as ever. But this much is certain that there will be a considerable addition to the wages which will mean another 10 to 15 per cent. off from the profits. And who knows that the strikes may recur again and again causing immense dislocation and loss to the mills? Add to that the reduction of the hours of work which is sure to result temporarily at any rate in deficiency of production.

On the whole, it may be safely computed that all these factors will mean a dent of at least 30 to 40 per cent. in the amounts available for distribution as dividends in the coming year.

The Mill Agents are well aware of these factors and are certain to be more conservative than ever in their dividend proposals—and after all it is the dividends that eventually settle the prices of the shares.

However while the prospects of mill shares are in a doubtful condition, the outlook for industrials continues bright, and shares like Katnis and Indian Cements are quite the cheapest things now going—also the safest for both speculators and investors.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. A.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

CABLE ITEM.

Rome.—The Pope received in private audience Pisani, the new Apostolic Delegate to India prior to his departure for India and instructed him with regard to his new post.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN MIDDLE EAST.

RED PERIL TO CIVILISATION.

BOLSHEVIKS NEAR PERSIAN BORDER.

MENACE TO INDIAN FRONTIER.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Jan. 17.

It is stated on high authority that the present situation in Middle East is causing considerable anxiety. The French are having considerable trouble in Syria and are also in difficulties in Asia Minor, while Middle East is reported to be in a state of subdued combustion which may flame up into anything. Probably within few months we will be faced with a new great danger in Middle East and in East necessitating large military commitments.

The weekly summary of operations states in this connection that the Bolsheviks' occupations of Trans-Caspian may be regarded as practically complete. Georgia and Azerbaijan Republics are anti-Bolshevik but their armed strength is insufficient to resist threatened invasion on two sides. The position of Daghestan is even more hopeless. The Bolsheviks continue to pour troops into Trans-Caspia. Troop trains from Tashkent to Askhabad are only taking six days and are arriving at the rate of one daily. The new arrivals include a considerable number of mounted troops, largely led by old army officers now serving with the Bolsheviks.

PROPAGANDA SCHOOLS.

The Turks are reported to have arrived at Herat with two carts containing aeroplane parts and a wireless plant. They have now proceeded via Kandahar and Kabul escorted by an Afghan cavalry. The Bolsheviks have opened a large number of propaganda schools at Tashkent where oriental languages will be taught and agents will be sent to India, China and all Moslem countries. The Tashkent Soviet recently determined to concentrate their efforts, first on India and it is intended to open propaganda centres there as soon as possible. Grave situation in Middle East is mainly due to Bolshevik successes.

The Allied statesmen in Paris are giving most serious consideration to these. Messrs. Churchill and Walter Long were hastily summoned to Paris to-day. The Allies are now realising that the Red peril to civilisation is far created than over before and at all costs it must not be allowed to spread beyond Russia. The situation broadly summed up is:—The Caucasus are now in peril. The Bolsheviks have reached the vicinity of the Persian border. The Turks are joining hands with certain Bolshevik forces, while the tribes in the area in British occupation of Mesopotamia are being stirred up by Ramadhan Shalash.

ULTIMATUM TO SHALASH.

General Macmunn, General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia has sent an ultimatum to Shalash and has attacked and dispersed the latter's marauding parties. Meanwhile owing to Koltchak's complete collapse the only serious military force in Far East is the Japanese division which is totally inadequate to stem the big thrust. Moreover, it is understood that Japan is reluctant to have any heavy commitments. At present the Bolsheviks are concentrating against General Deniken in South Russia. The latter has just won a success by recovering a strong line of defence on the Don River, but he is hopelessly outnumbered and stands unaided although it is admitted that he holds the road to India. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that his troops are at present suffering from the influences of retreating hundreds of miles and the fact must be faced that they might give way at any moment. Incidentally, it may be recalled that the Bolshevists are feverishly searching for gold hoard of eighty millions sterling representing the Russian National Treasury which was last in custody of Koltchak. The latest from Odessa intimates that contrary to his deported supersession Deniken is still in full command.

ROYAL GUEST AT CANADA CLUB

PRINCE ON TRUE BRITISH SPIRIT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert were the guests of the Canada Club at Savoy yesterday evening. Five hundred guests were individually introduced to the Prince of Wales at his request and he shook hands with them all using left hand for the most part. Replying to the toast of his health, the Prince dwelt on his wonderful and unforgettable experiences in Canada which he looked forward to revisiting. He hoped he was shortly going to find the same spirit in Australia and New Zealand. They must remember that in the New World British Empire must not merely bear its own burdens but must try to share burdens of others. He was anxious that we should show to all the nations the true British spirit.

VISCOUNT GREY AT SOUTHAMPTON.

ONLY ON LEAVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

Viscount Grey arrived at Southampton today. It is officially stated that Lord Grey has returned on leave only and is not yet surrendering his temporary post in Washington.

NEW MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

Rome.—Sg. Gerolamo Marizzi has been appointed Minister at Teheran.

PERSIAN MINISTER IN PARIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd., 9-30 a.m., Jan. 18.

The Persian Minister in Washington has arrived in Paris and had the audience of H. H. the Shah.

NEW TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR BOMBAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 18.

The Oversea Trade Department, in announcing the promotion of Mr. J. L. Wilson-Goode, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Capetown to the Trade Commissionership in Bombay, emphasises his wide business experience and recalls that he was formerly Secretary of Importers and Exporters' Association, Manchester.

NATIONAL SAVINGS ASSEMBLY

KING'S PLEA FOR ECONOMY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The National Savings Assembly held its first meeting yesterday to arrange county conferences, etcetera. The meeting was attended by ninety delegates from all parts of the kingdom and a message was read from His Majesty the King, emphasising that economy was needed now and in the future as much as during the war. A reduction of unnecessary consumption and increase of production must be encouraged in order that the whole national standard of living might be improved. The King trusted that measures would be adopted for the further success of the savings movement on which the welfare of the country largely depended, and the King hoped that employers and employed would increase the number of the savings associations in works and factories.

"MY CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA".

GENERAL TOWNSHEND'S ACCOUNT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Jan 17

"The Sunday Times" has begun a serial publication of General Townshend's forthcoming book "My Campaign in Mesopotamia".

In the preface General Townshend says that he told Lt.-Col. Beauchamp Duff that if he would give him thirty to fortythousand men, he would guarantee to take and hold Bagdad. It was settled that Kut must be taken but General Townshend would not go further unless his force was made up to the number mentioned. After occupying Kut General Townshend told General Nixon that he must have thirty-thousand men in order to take Bagdad, but General Nixon determined that he should proceed without being reinforced. General Townshend says that Ctesiphon was not a decisive victory owing to the appearance of Halil Pasha with a fresh Army from the Caucasus when the Turks had been routed. He declares that his resolution to stand at Kut saved the British from being knocked out in Mesopotamia. He bargained to be relieved in two months and wired to General Nixon that otherwise relief would be impossible. It was impossible for him to cut his way out of Kut owing to floods. The cruel treatment of his troops was solely due to the instigation of the German staff officers in Turkey.

MANUSCRIPT BOOK STOLEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 18.

The "Daily Express" states that manuscript book by Colonel T. E. Lawrence has been stolen from a train at Paddington.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING—FOURTH DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

For the last day of the second meeting, the card was a short one consisting of only six races, the most important of which were the McPherson Cup and the Hoogly Plate. White of Bombay carried away the former. This time, not through Mr. Goculdas' representatives, but through Mr. Ainsworth's Giacomi, Bengal captured the latter through H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar's Noutbutwell. This horse put up smartest time for six furlongs this year the cutting it out in 1 minute and 13-1/5 seconds—A smart pecrformane.

The proceedings opened with Boteler late for which fourteen horses started. Allan Brig was installed a strong favourite. at twes and he just managed to win after an exciting finish. Noutbutweel, who was joint second favourite for the Hooghly Plate won end to end nothing succeeding to live with him. Another warm favourite His Nibs won second division of the Beresford Cup. He won with extreme ease. From now onwards luck which was favouring backers so far, failed them and in first division of the Beresford Cup. Marcado. who was warn favourite, led till near home only to losé to Cally—an eight to one chance. The Macpherson Cup was won by Giacomi after a hot challenge from Misri Lal, first and second favourites failing to run into money. The last race also saw the downfall of the favourite and the second favourite—it was won by Memetz but the objection lodged against him for crossing was upheld and the race was given to Aqua Soils.

Details:

THE HOOGHLY PLATE.—Dis.ance 6 furlongs.
H. H. Maharani of Coombichar's NOUTBUTWELL, 7-11. Bobie .....
Mr. Lander's HAPPY IOLA, 7-0, Grace ...
Mr. Goculdas' VERGE, 9-12, Huxley .....
Mr. Landers' STAR OF INDIA, 8-13, Flynn. 4
Also ran:—Coryphee 8-3, Beaufort 7-10. Forut, Lass 7-9, Love Bird 7-5, and Necessity 7-1,
Totes paid:—Rs. Win Rs. 37; places Rs. 13, Rs. 22 and Rs. 13.
Betting:—5 to 4 against Verge, 7 to against Star of India and Noutbutwell, eights Happy Iola. tens Forfit Lass, longer prices the others.
The Race.—Gate goine up Noutbutwell, Beaufora and Love Bird jumped off, Happy Iola coming next. Noutbutwell soon shook off his companions who were also passed by Happy Iola and Verge with late Spurt took third place. Noutbutwell won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 13 1/5 secs.

THE BOTELER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Lander's ALLAN BRIG, 8-5, Flynn ... 1
Mr. Low's ST. NATHEY, 7-8, Grace .....
Mr. Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE, 8-4, Shatwell .....
Mr. Pratt's GLENALYON, 8-9. Clark 4
Also ran:—Double Scotch 9-3, Eagle's Nest 8-12, Red Quill 8-10, Buskin 8-10, Green Boy 8-7, Dori 8-3, Flying Wing 8-3. Buckgrass 8-0, Second Sight 7-5, and Mary 7-0.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 40; places Rs. 18, Rs. 22 and Rs. 19.
Betting:—2 to 1 against Allan Brig, 6 to 1 against Simon's Choice, eights Nathey and Eagle's Nest, longer prices the others.
The Race.—Buckgrass and Buskin were the quickest away followed by Dori. Allen, Brigh and Flying Wing. Buckgrass resigned the lead after going two furlongs and Buskin near the half-mile post Allan Brig assumed. the command and stalling off a hot challange from Nathey and Simon's Choice he won by a head and short head between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 45 1/5 secs.

THE BERESFORD CUP. (Division II.).—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Jone's HIS NIBS, 8-8, Dobie .....
Mr. McGee's ANDREAS, 8-3, Mr. Ellis ... 2
Mr. Ever's LIMTON, 8-2, Owner 3
Messrs. Donetil and Page's DURBAN, 8-6. Harrison .....
Also ran:—Sungrebe 9-0, Ancient and Modern 8-12, Irish Field 8-1, Downey Boy 7-1, Nautch Girl 7-12, De Haviland 7-12. and Castle Vite 7-4.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 20; places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.
Betting:—7 to 4 against His Nibs, fours against Andreas. sixes against Ancient and Modern and Limton, eights against Nautch Girl, longer prices the others.
The Race.—De Haviland led from Irish Field and Adreas, the rest being bunched together behind. After they had gone 1½ miles His Nibs assumed the command and stalling off challenge of Andreas won easily by 4 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—3 mins. 3 2/5 secs.

THE BERESFORD CUP. (Division I.)—Distance 1½ miles.
Messrs. Douetil and Page's CALLY, 8-7, HARRISON .....
Mr. Bartleet's MARCADO 8-5, Novice 2
Mr. Elliott's WOLFRAM, 9-6, Flynn .....
Mr. Nowall's QUARTERLY, 8-10, Thahan.
Also ran:—Spearwood 8-5, Bright Bird 8-5, Florelle 8-12, Regin 8-4, Jack 8-5. Miss Slasher 8-4, Ugly Gosling 7-0, Glencairnie 7-5.
Totes paid.—Win Rs. 95; places Rs. 18, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20.
Betting:—Twos against Marcado, 7 to 2 Quarterly, eights Wolfram, Cally and Jack longer prices the others.
The Race.—Marcado set a strong pace from the word "Go," Cally being the only horse to be near him and the rest of the neld was strung out. Two furlongs from home Cally reduced the gap and challenging the leader in the straight went on to win by ½ length, neck between secoond and third.
Time:—3 mins. 2 secs.

THE MACPHERSON CUP.—Distance 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 132 yds.
Mr. Ainsworth's GIACOMI, 7-8, Rose .....
Mr Thaddeus' MISRI LAL, 7-0. Meekings. 2
Mr. Goculdas' CHERRY AND BLACK, 8-3, Northmore .....
Mr. Galstaun's GUUING, 7-10, Shatwell. 4
Also ran:—First Flier 9-12.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 46; places Rs. 22 and Rs. 42.
Betting:—3 to 2 against First Flier, 7 to 4 against Cherry and Black, fours against Giacomi, eights Misri Lal, twenties Gunning.
The Race.—Misri Lal went to the front from the start and was followed by Cherry and Black. Then came Giacomi and First Flier the last named quickly overhauled the field and ranged alongside his stable companion Giacomi forged ahead near the half-mile post and stalling off Misri Lal won by short head, 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—3 mins. 13 1/5 secs.

THE ALIPP PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Thaddeus' MAMET II, 8-10, Meekings. 1
Mr. Snel Grove's AQUAE SOLIS. 8-9, Marland .....
Mro Coningham's ANGHU ACLOY, 8-13 Ruiz 3
Mr. Swkia's PARTNERSHIP, 8-4. Jellis ... 4
Also ran:—Mint Spear 9-7, Spartan Child 9-1, Lloyd's 9-0, Steel Barrel 8-10. Small Change 7-9, Devon 8-7. Kit Grey Leg, 8-0, Bideawee 7-12, Redcar Square 7-3, Balsam 7-0.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 243; places Rs. 51, Rs. 21 and Rs. 17.
Betting:—7 to 2 against Mintspear and Anghuacloy, fours Aquae Solis. fives Devon, sevens Kit Grey Leg, longer prices the others.
The Race.—Owing to a haze colours could not be distinguished, but when they came into the straight Aquae Soils was seen leading from Anguaclov, and coming strong passed them all to win by 3 lenghts, short head between second and third.
Time:—2 mins. 38¼ secs.
Objection against winner was overruled.

MADRAS RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

The third and last day's races at Gunidy came off this evening and w s witnessed by a large crowd. Both enclosures were largely patronised. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon was present. Some interesting sport was witnessed and it was practically an outsiders' day, and punters fared badly. Except in the case of two events the Pithapuram Plate and the Arab Cup favourites di not justify the confidence reposed in them.

The greatest surprise was caused in the Vizanagram Plate, when Sibelet-de-Langton owned by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore won the race from Lord Robert and Japonette who were hotly fancied. Sihelst de-Langton at the bookies' and onl a considerably small number tickets were sold for win by the to which paid a divend of Rs. 415 on a ten rupees tickets, and 83 on a two rupee ticket. The race for the Mysore Cup went to the Mysore palace stables, both for win and places. The Calcutta Plate became match between Lord Robert and King Cole, as the three other entries for this race were scratched at the last moment.

The meeting which was just concluded was a revival of the pre-war sporting days, and the success that attended the three days, sport was due to the interest of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, and to the satisfactory arrangment made by the Stewards and to the enthusiasm of Mr. Newman Sanders, the Secretary of the Madras Race Club. The following are details:—

I. M. S. PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Brind's NELLIE 9-1, Seastream 1
Mrs. J. A. Richardson's KIRK MAIDEN 8-5, Melsom 2
Mr. Ali Asker's GARIBALDI 10-12, Major Holmes .....
Also ran: Diana III. 7-10.
Betting: 3 to 1 on Garibaldi, 3 to 1 against Nellie, 4 to 1 against Kirk Maiden and 10 to 1 against Diana III.
The race:—Won by half a length, three lengths between second and third.
Time.—1min. 22 4/5secs.
Totalizators paid Rs. 50 for win.
PITHAPUR PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Lt.-Col. Rivett Carnac's ORISSA 9-7. Given 1
Messrs. Swamy and Kesav's PESHWA, 9-6, Madsom 2
Mr. Ali Asker's KEYNOTE 9-4, Wazir 3
Also ran:—Silver King 9-8, Mitigation 9-5, Aspec 7-0.
Betting: Evens Orissa; 4 to 1 against Silver King and Keynote; 3 to 1 against Peshwa and Mitigation and 6 to 1 Asp c.
The race:—Won by one and a half lengths; 2½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1min. 9 3/5secs.
Totalizators paid Rs. 20 for win.

VIZIANAGRAM PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's SIBILL DE LANGTON 7-6. Seileman Khan 1
Mr. Ahmod Sait's LORD ROBERT. Quinn 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's JAPONETTE 9-8, Sayed Saleh 3
Also ran:—Bally Macad 7-8, Meanee 7-7, Googlie 7-0.
Betting: 5 to 4 on Lord Robert; evens on Japonette; 5 to 2 against Bally Macad; 4 to 1 against Meanee; 5 to 1 against Sibill De Langton; 6 to 1 again Cooglie.
The race:—Won by a short head a length between second and third.
Time:—1min. 17 4-5 secs.
Totalizators paid Rs. 415 for win.
MYSORE CUP. Distance 6 furlongs
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's COBBLE 9-7. Seastream 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's CUIDON 10-0, Melson 2
H. H. the Yuvarajah of Mysore's BETTER LUCK 8-5, Dawood Suleman 3
Also ran: Priscella 10-1. Mothi Lal 7-7.
Betting: 2 to 1 on Cuidon; 3 to 2 against Cobble; 5 to 1 against Priscella 8 to 1 against Better Luck; 15 to 1 against Mothi Lall.
The race:—Won by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1min. 20 2/5secs.
Totalizators paid Rs. 30 for win.

CALCUTTA PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Ahmed Sait's LORD ROBERT. 8-4, Melsom 1
Mr. D. Ryan's KING COLE, 7-0, Kees 2
Betting: 5 to 1 on Lord Robert; 4 to 1 against King Cole.
The race:—Won by 5 lengths.
Time.—2 min. 23 1/5secs.
Totalizators paid Rs. 15 for win.
ARAB CUP. Distance 1 mile.
Col. J. Desaraj Urs' FUSILIER 10-0. Melsom 1
Lt.-Col. Rivett Carnac's FATHI BEG 9-8, Quin 2
Major G. T. Jackson's MAMGODIA 8-9, Wazir 3
Also ran: Subbiaca 9-13. Fattahabad 9-12, Keynote 8-10, Commencement 8-5,.
Betting: 3 to 2 against Fusilier and Fathi Beg ;2 to 1 against Subbiaca; 4 to 1 Fattahabad; 5 to 1 against the rest.
The race:—Won by 1 length; one length between second and third.
Time:—1min. 55 4/5secs.
Totalizators paid Rs. 50 for win.
THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance furlongs.
Messrs. H. M. P. Rae and N. Grant's DINNER JACKET 8-11. Quin .....
Raja of Venkatagiris CYMBELINE 9-7, Ameen .....
Mr. C. Newman Sander's TOM BOY 7-3, Melsom 3
Also Ran:—Secotine 8-6, Sheik 7-8. Arab Prince 7-4.
Betting:—Against Secotine and Tom Boy 2 to 1, against Cymbeline 3 to 7, against Dinner Jacket 4 to 1, against Sheik and Arab Prince
Won by 1/2 length one and a half length between the second and the third.
Time:—1min. 11 2/5 seconds.
Tote. Paid Rs. 60 for Win.

THE MILL STRIKE

EFFICIENCY OF LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following extract taken from an article headed "Cotton Mills in India and Japan" published in the "Indian World" of Calcutta of October 1911, will be of great interest to your readers, when so much is made of competition between Indian and Japanese Mills. Of course, the state of affairs has somewhat changed since the article was written. Besides, the increase in the number of spindles and looms in both countries the Indian Factory Act has been in operation, limiting by statute the maximum number of working hours to 12 and it is now proposed, if not by legislation, by the operative, to reduce the number of hours from 12 to 10, neglecting the unreasonable demand of a sudden drop from 12 to 8. Yet the outstanding facts are:—

(1) The Japanese gets his mill worked by two shifts, each working only 11 hours, and (2) the comparative inefficiency of our labour as compared with Japanese, stand out very clearly. There seems to be no reason why our mills cannot be worked in two shifts, each of about 10 hours, provided money and energy is spent in recruiting and attracting labour from the mofussil. Also there seems to be no reason why greater efficiency cannot be obtained from the men, hour for hour, by concentrated work for less than 12 hours a day and providing them with better houses, better sanitation and giving them more of "Human touch" and a share in the profit the last of which is the best incentive to increased output.

"The efficiency of the Indian operative appears to be less than that of the Japanese. In the matter of wages there is probably not much difference. The calculation of the relative efficiency of the worker of the two countries is based on figures given for the Bombay Presidency by the Bombay Mill Owners' Association and by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, for Japan. The Bonbay Presidency represents a very large proportion of the total Indian industry. In 1908-09, according to the "Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India," the Presidency of Bombay contained 71 per cent. of the spindles, 80 per cent. of the looms, and produced nearly 74 per cent. of the total output of the yarn and about 80 per cet. of the total output of cloth. Twenty-four per cent. of the Bombay spindles are mule and 76 per cent. ring. In Japan less than 3 per cent. mule. The Mitsui Bassan Kaisha, Limited, put the number of Japanese working spindles in 1909 at 15,78,500. the output of which was 10,48,000 bales of yarn (of 400lbs. weight each) of an average count of 21.3. In 1908-09, the 25,85,000 Bombay working spindles turned out 9,08,200 bales of yarn of an average count of a little below 16s. Japan, therefore, produced 265 lbs. per spindle of average 21.3 counts, as against the Indian 140lb. per spindle of average 16s. The number of hours and days worked by the Bombay mills varies, but probably 13 hours per day and 309 days per year, or a total of 4,017 hours in the year, may be taken as correct. The Japanese mills worked 22.17 hours per day and 27.2 days per month, or a total of 7,236 hours. Reducing the working day of 13 hours in both cases the equivalent of 556 days were worked in Japan as against 309 days in India. The fact that the output per spindle in Japan is roughly double that in India is thus accounted for by the longer time worked in the Japanese mills. The average counts are slightly higher in Japan than in India, but roughly speaking, the efficiency of the machinery appears in both countries to be equal. Not so the efficiency of the work-people. In Bombay Island, 105,750 work-people were employed to work 39,264 looms and 2,585,000 spindles. In Japan 84,300 work-people were employed "in two shifts" to work 13,813 looms and 1,578,500 spindles. The exact proportion of operative to loom is not known, but assuming the proportion of two hands to every three looms, which is probably not far from correct, 30.7 work-people were required for 1,000 spindles in Bombay, as against 20.8 in two shifts in Japan. These figures for India agree roughly with those given by Mr. Arno-Schmidt, who reported that in an Indian mill of 23,424 spindles which he visited 1,890 work-people were employed. The efficiency of operatives in Japan thus appears to be considerably greater than in Bombay".—Yours, etc.,

A. V. THAKKAR.

Jan. 16.

AHMEDABAD WORKERS.

A CORRECTIO.

To the Epitor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like to correct two statements occurring in your Ahmedabad letter in your issue of the 13th instant, containing a reference to Labour. It is not right to say that in Ahmedabad at the present moment the question of relations between Labour and Capital is a very acute one and grows acuter day by day," or that "the relations existing cannot be said to be happy and it will be no wonder if the Ahmedabad workers follow the example of their Bombay brethern." So far as I am aware, the relations are certainly not strained and there is no cause warranting a strike. Indeed the mill-hands here are not as badly off as their Bombay brethern for it must be stated that the mill-owners here, with all their faults, have given from time to time decent increase to the mill-hands, so that the total increase to the spinners and weavers to-day amounts to 62 per cent. (in some mills 75 per cent.) and the same increase was recently given to the warpers and folders and which, we have reason to hope, will soon be extended to other departments also. But apart from this what is really commendable is that the Managing Committee of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association has recently resolved to recognise and confer with the Mahajans (Unions) of employers of the different departments about their grievances and to go to arbitration in case of serious difference.—Yours, etc.,

ANASUYA SARABHAI.

Sevashrama, Mirjapup,
Ahmedabad, Jan., 15.

DEATH OF SIR. M. NETHERSOLE.

(Associated Press.)

We regret to announce the death from penumonia of Sir Michael Nethersole, Kt., C.S.I., which took place on Friday, the 16th instant at the Andhra Valley Dam Works at Tokerwadi, where Sir Michael had gone on an inspection visit. The late Sir Michael joined the Public Works Department in 1880, and was Inspector-General of Irrigation in India prior to his retirement in 1917 when he joined Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. as Chief Hydraulic Engineer. He leaves behind him a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Lady Nethersole, for whom great sympathy will be felt, is the daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir R. N. Braddon.

BOSE RESEARCH-INSTITUTE.

WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

"The Times" in its Educational Supplement of 18th December writes:—

The most eminent man of science modern India has produced, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, is again in this country; and on Tuesday afternoon, with Mr. A. J. Balfour in the chair, gave a lecture with demonstrations at the India Office on his discoveries and the work of his Research Institute at Calcutta.

When delivering the inaugural address and dedicating the institute to the Indian nation rather more than two years ago, Sir Jagadish said that when he chose the teaching of science for his vocation a generation back it was generally held that by its very constitution the Indian mind would always turn away from the study of Nature to metaphysical speculation. At that time, even had the capacity for inquiry and accurate observation been assumed, there were no opportunities for their employment; neither well-equipped laboratories nor skilled mechanicians existed. Little or nothing had then been done to breach the almost exclusively literary mould into which higher Indian education had been directed. Even now the mistake has been but partially remedied. What the Sadler Commission says of the Calcutta University applies to the other provincial universities; the courses of instruction are too predominantly literary in character and too little varied to suit differing needs, nor is there adequate provision for training in technical subjects.

In a general survey of educational changes in his last quinquennial report Mr. Sharp noted in respect to courses a growing recognition of the claims of science, illustrated by the appointment of science inspectors, the creation of a faculty of science in the University of Bombay, the completion of the Royal Institute of Science there, the popularity of science courses in the Punjab, etc.

To these changing conditions Sir Jagadish Bose has influentially contributed. Indians are justly proud of the possession of a few men who have gained world-wide recognition in their particular fields of activity, and this pride reacts strongly upon public opinion. A quarter of a century has passed since one of the most difficult problems connected with electric waves found its solution in Professor Bose's laboratory, and the Royal Society published his discoveries and spontaneously offered an appropriation from the national grant for the advancement of knowledge. Then followed his construction of a receiver to detect invisible ether disturbances, and after long interval his discovery of the identity of response and automatic activity in plants and animals, and of the nervous impulse in plants. His deputation in 1914 by the Government of India gave opportunities for demonstrations of his various discoveries before the leading scientific societies of the world. The further progress since made was shown in the lecture on Tuesday.

THE INSTITUTE.

At the Research Institute, opened two years ago, a group of Indian post-graduate students, admitted without fee and living on a pittance, devote their lives to research in physiology and medicine. The public Transactions of the Institute show that under the leadership of this eminent Bengali Indian research is making substantial contribution to scientific knowledge; that in this field there is no fundamental difference between the Western and the Eastern mind, as was assumed when Sir Jagadish began his work. It may be, as one writer has said, that the bent of research and the colour of theories will take something from the inherent qualities of the Indian mind; but the faith in ascertainable truths and the appeal to facts can underlie that research and those theories equally well in India and in Europe. In this no less than in other fields of knowledge India has her special contribution to make. Sir J. C. Bose's work has shown that through her meditative habit of mind she is peculiarly fitted to realize the idea of unity and to see in the phenomenal world an orderly universe. This habit "confers the power to hold the mind in pursuit of truth in infinite patience." Mr. Balfour observed that the discoveries explained in the lecture had excited curiosity even more perhaps than they had satisfied, and that this was fitting. What we wished was not to reach the end of knowledge, but always to be progressing, and always to feel that each new step in progress pointed out unexpected vistas into the unknown which it might be our future or the future of our children to penetrate.

The ideals of the Institute are very high. The lecture hall will hold 1,500 people, and new discoveries are demonstrated before the general public. Through the Transactions they become available to the world at large. No patents are taken out. "The spirit of our national culture," says the Professor, "demands that we should for ever be free from the desecration of utilizing knowledge for personal gain." Besides the regular staff, there are selected scholars prepared to devote their whole life to research. The facilities of the Institute are available to foreign workers as freely as to Indians. In this respect Professor Bose seeks to carry out the ancient tradition of India, where some centuries before the Christian era scholars from different parts of the world were welcomed at the great universities of Nalanda and Taxilla. The Institute is not linked in any way with the Calcutta University, but has received substantial Government assistance, and has also attracted benefactions from a few wealthy Indians. It includes an experimental station at Sijbera, on the Ganges, and a research station at Darjeeling, where climatic conditions are favourable to patient investigation.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURE.

COLONIAL GOVT. READY TO GRANT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

Intimation has been received from the Secretary of State that it is the intention of the Government of Fiji to introduce at an early date measures providing for the representation on an elective basis of the Indian community in the Legislative Council of Fiji. It is proposed that there should be two members to be returned by separate Indian electorate. The details regarding qualifications of representatives, the basis of franchise, etc., are under consideration of the Colonial Government.

JAPAN AND PEACE

EMPEROR'S CAL TO NATION.

The following is an English translation of the Proclamation of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, announcing the Ratification of Peace Treaty:—

"It is a source of deep rejoicing to us that the gigantic War which has plunged the whole world into unspeakable consternation for the past five years, has at last come to an end through the valiant and unstinted efforts of the Powers in Alliance with us and that the peace of the world has thus been at length restored. The final reparation of the results of so great a catastrophe and the guarantee of a reign of tranquility in the future, needless to say, depend altogether upon the wholehearted co-operation of all the Allied Powers. With these considerations in mind, we despatched our delegates to the Peace Conference which was lately held in France with instructions to participate in its deliberation. We are now much gratified to know that a new treaty looking to the establishment of perpetual peace has been arrived at, and the foundation of a League of Nations laid down, While at the same time, we are fully conscious of the heavy responsibilities henceforth devolving upon our country at the openning of this fresh chapter in the history of the world, and in view of the tremendous changes in its aspects however regarded, We hold it to be high time that all loyal Japanese subjects should address themselves with the best endevours at their command to the task of adopting their activities to the onward march of events.

"We, therefore, call upon our Subjects that keeping this cardinal aim constantly before them they should in the first instance work for the attainment of that durable peace contemplated by the institution of The League of Nations always abiding by the principle of universal justice and following the path of progress of the world. It is at the same time our earnest hope that making it their guiding principle to keep to a sound and wholesome fashion of living and eschewing as unworthy of them all forms of frivolity and luxury. they will devote their efforts to furthering the advancement of the national resources with a view to keeping place with the advance of human progress. Trusting that We may enjoy for evermore the blessings of peace and tranquility together with the whole company of friendly nations. We give expressions to our ardent hope that relying upon the undivided co-operation of our loyal subjects, We shall accomplish the task of advancing the general welfare of the entire people and of spreading throughout the Land the utmost benefits of civilization so as to crown the past achievements of our Forefathers with imperishable glory and we hereby enjoin upon our loyal subjects to fulfil our wishes herein expressed."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 16.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterjee Bahadur is appointed a non-official addtional Merber of the Viveroy's Legislative Counsil. Major J. A. Cruikshank I. M. S. Assistant Director general has nine months leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. L. H. Jackson joins the Survey of India. Major C. G. Trevor officiates as Conservator in change of working plans of the sylvicultural research circle U. P.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major F. H. Banker is appointed Senior Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. J. W. Grant I. M. S. is posted as Residency Surgeon Western Rajputana States. Lt.-Col. T. S. B. Williams I. M. S. becomes Residency Surgeon, Nepal. Mr. A. T. Home has six months leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Dewan Bahadur J. S. Chakravarty is posted as Deputy Accountant general Central Provinces.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Chase Loco Motive Superintendent, is placed on special duty under the Railway Board. The Malbari Tangla Railway reconnaissance survey is sanctioned.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. R. McCarrison I. M. S. is appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy vice Col. J. B. Smith appointed Honorary Physician to the King. Lt.-Col. A. S. Arnold retires from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Lt. Williams relinquishes his commission.

What do The Winds Say?

"Rough Winds—That Moaneat Loud"

at this time of the year, seem to waft on their frightened wings a doleful warning to mankind of the grim gatherings of the germs of malaria, which lay across their passage through fields and forests and over marshes and meadows. Take, therefore, timely heed, and keep in readiness a good stock of

SOUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

The Medicine of the Millions

for Malaria, Influenza, Ague and all other Fevers. "SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients—one an infant—who were seriously ill with the effects of malarial fever and had been given up by the doctors as hopeless cases,"—C. L. D. Prayero, Hyderabad, Dec.

"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses".—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. W. HAYWARD, I.C.S., High Court, Bombay.

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

Remember SQIBB'S is the safest cure for all Fevers. Sold all over India.

MADON, SONS & Co.

CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES. 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 3th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all sizes. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SAVARKAR BROTHERS

NOT TO BE RELEASED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following is the copy of the telegram received from the Indian Government in reply to mine of the 8th instant inquiring whether Savarkar brothers are included in the list of those, that are to be released in view of the Royal clemency:

The telegram runs as follows:—

"Your telegram, 8th instant, Savarkar brothers have not been included in those receiving clemency under the amnesty—Home 132."—Yours, etc.,

N. D. SAVARKAR.

Girgaum, Jan. 17.

FOOD RELIEF FOR AUSTRIA

AMERICA TO ADVANCE 150 MILLION DOLLARS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

of authorities, which publication we most strongly condemn, it is thought by some of our members that the European Association should put up some protest. I cannot impress too strongly upon the members that the whole matter is at present subject of enquiry by the Hunter Committee and therefor sub-judice. I would therefore ask the European community to exercise patience until the report is published and our members may rest assured that the Council of European Association will not be found wan

"INDIA FIT FOR FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVT."

LABOUR PARTY'S SYMPATHY.

"AGITATE, AGITATE, CONTINUE AGITATION."

HON. MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Under the joint auspices of the Indian Home Rule League Bombay Branch, the Bombay National Union and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting was held at Shantaram's chawl on Friday evening to accord a public reception to the Hon Mr. V. J. Patel, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparade and Dr. D. D. Sathaye, members of the Congress Deputation returned from England on Thursday. Mr. B. G. Tilak presided. There was a large gathering, and a number of ladies were also present.

Mr. Tilak said nothing had been left to be done by Mr. Patel in England, where he was the leader of the Congress Deputation. Some members of other deputations had induced the Labour members not to move the amendments to the Act (hami), but in spite of that their work had been done thoroughly.

MR. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Patel's in hisspeech said:—

"I thank you sincerely for the honour you have done us. Perhaps you expect me to say something about our work in England. You have the report of the Deputation with you for some time. I do not think I can usefully add anything to what has been stated in it. I should like, however, to emphasize one point referred to in it. I feel very strongly that there is need for continuous, persistent and vigorous propaganda in England and America. No doubt the British Commitee has nowt become the executive of the Congress. But unless we have our own men on the spot to guide and supervise the work of that Committee, I am afraid, no useful purpose would be served. We have been maintaining that institution for about 30 years, but very few people in England had heard the existence of that institution. Some people know something of the Indian National Congress, but comparatively few only knew anything of the British Committee. It has been said Congress Deputation has done good work in England. If that be so, let us see that that work does not go for nothing. I note with satisfaction that the Amritsar Congress has resolved to establish a permanent mission for its own propagandist work in England and elsewhere and appointed a Committee to work out the details. I notice that Lala Lajpatray is put down as one of the members of that Committee. I hope as soon as the Lala returns to India the Committee will meet and decide the matter. I shall be pleased to give my views to the Committee in this respect.

It is not necessary for me to refer to the work of the Deputation, during the period your Chairman was in England. My responsibility began when he left for India. Most of the members of the Deputation left for India early in November to be in time for the Amritsar Congress. They directed me to stay on till the Bill was through and I did so. My principal duty was to see that the Congress view was represented before the Joint Committee which had not till then completed its labours and before the House of Commons when the Bill was discussed there.

MR. SPOOR IN MINORITY.

It was an open secret that the only member of the Committee who sympathised with the Congress demands was Mr Spoor. (Cheers). I, therefore, kept myself in constant touch with him during the deliberations of the Committee. I passed hours and hours with him, read to him such literature as I had and explained to his satisfaction the justice of our demands. He then consented to move before the Joint Committee all the amendments which I had prepared on the lines of the Delhi Congress Resolutions. He did so and to his great regret and surprise he found that he was in a minority of one. He was, however, so convinced about the justice of our case that he expressed his willingness to move similar amendments in the House on the Bill as revised by the Joint Committee, and asked me to interview other prominent members of his Party and explained our case to them. This I did and I am glad to say, successfully. In fact I fully explained our case to almost all the prominent members of the Labour Party. I then prepared draft amendments and sent a copy to every Prominent members of the Labour Party. I requested Mr. Spoor and two or three others to convene a meeting of their Party to consider those amendments.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

At that stage it came to my knowledge, and I mention it with very great regret and disgust that Mrs. Besant was exerting herself to induce the Labour Members to support the Bill as revised and not to give notice of any amendments. (Shame). I do not desire at present to say anything more beyond mentioning this fact, regarding the difficulties I had to cope with in carrying out the mandate of the Congress. All is well that ends well and I am glad to say that the Executive of the Labour Party met and decided to move our amendments in the House. I might mention here that I tried the members of other Party and the only [illegible] whom I could convince was Mr. [illegible]lum Scott. He gave notice of three [illegible]r amendments after I had four interviews with him, at two of which he took full instructions in support of them. I then interviewed every member who had given notice of any of our amendment and gave him instructions and supplied him with materials. I was asked by some of them to prepare notes on amendments. Thereupon such notes wwere prepared on all our amendments and a copy supplied to every member who had gvien notice. The Bill was discussed in the House of Commons for three days and the Congress case was fully reresented. I had been fortunate enough to get a seat under the Gallery, from where I could not only hear the debate properly but also give instructions on points raised in the debate. Members moving amendments were so well posted with details that occasions for such instructions during the debate were very rare. As an instance of such instructions, I should like to quote one. During the debate on Mr. MacCallum Scott's amendment for transfer of all subjects, other than Law, Justice and Police in the Presidency of Bombay, Commander Kenworthy asked Mr. Montagu, who was replying, whether the Government of Bombay itself had not recommended the transfer of Land Revenue and Irrigation. This question was asked on my instruction. Although not a single amendment was adopted by the House, the discussion has, in my opinion, served very useful purpose. Several points have been cleared up and statements of the position of Government on important points have been elicited. I will take some other occasion to state them in detail. But one or two of them are so important that I should like to mention them now. It was generally believed that the Provision in the Bill for the appointment of a Commission at the expiration of ten years meant that there would be no change in the interval. The debate on the point which was raised by the amendment of Mr. Spoor elicited very useful reply from Mr Montague. I will quote that reply in Mr. Montagu's own words:—

If there is any remarkable and unforeseen development in the Indian condition in the short space of ten years, because ten years is a very short time, my Hon. friend is quite wrong, it does not tie the hands of Parliament in any way whatever. There can always be a Commission appointed in the interval. What this Act says is that there must be a commission appointed at the end of ten years. It does not and cannot mean that in no circumstances whatever will there be an investigation."

It was also believed that the list of transferred subjects as finally settled by the Joint Committee was unalterable for a period of ten years. The debate on the motion of Commander Kenworthy that the diarchy should come to an end at the end of six years elicited the following reply from Mr. Fisher on behalf of Government:—

May I point out that there is nothing in the Bill which prevents revision taking place before ten years. But there must be a revision at the expiration of ten years. If it be true that great progress will be made and if it becomes obvious that the transferred subjects are being handled wisely and effectively to the satisfaction of the Indian population by the Indian ministers, then there is no obstacle to a revision at an earlier period than ten years.

Similarly during the debate on Mr. Spoor's motion for the transfer of all subjects other than Law. Justice and Police in the Provinces. Major Barnes asked the Government whether it was not possible within the ten years before the Statutory Commission sat to extend the list of transferred subjects, and Mr. Montagu's reply was "Certainly." It was also thought that the recommendations of the Joint Committee prevented any changes in the franchise proposals as now settled. In the debate on Mr. Spoor's motion on Clause 41, Sir J. D. Rees stated that the Government of India could make changes in the franchise. It was also made clear during the debate that the rules under Clause I and Clause 7 would be considered by the Joint Committee and submitted to the House of Commons for affirmative resolution As I have just said, there are several matters on which important statements have been elicited during the debate, and I do not propose to worry you by referring to them on this occasion. I do not also desire to refer to the debate in the House of Lords on this occasion.

LABOUR PARTY'S SYMPATHY.

My work being over and before leaving for India, I once more interview the prominent members of the Labour Party and requested them to officially declare their sympathy and support to India's claim to complete self-government and in the continuance of our struggle for its achievement. (Applause). Result was the message that Mr. Henderson read and the Labour Party approved at a Farewell Dinner in the House of Commons on the 18th of December 1919.

"A LITTLE THING."

I have now done. Before I sit down I should like to say how glad I am to read the decisions of the Amritsar Congress. (cheers). The stand that the Congress Deputation had taken all along before the Joint Committee, the House of Commons, the British Ministers and the British Democracy is exactly the stand which the Amritsar Congress has now taken (Applause). (Applause). I maintained before the Joint Committee in my evidence that we were fit for full responsible Government, that the proposed Reforms were disappointing and unsatisfactory and characterised them as "a little thing" and I urged that full Responsible Government should be conceded to India on the basis of the principle of Self-determination. (Applause). I was fully supported in these demands by our Chairman in his evidence. The Amritsar Congress Resolution XIV declares that India is fit for full Responsible Government, that the Reform Act is inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing and that Parliament should take early steps to estblish full responsible Government in India in accordance with the principle of self-determination In my cross-examination I was asked several questions whether the people of India would work the Reforms even if the Congress demands were not granted. My reply was that we would work them as far as possible but also agitate to get what we wanted. (Cheers). That is exactly I am glad to observe, the position taken up by the Congress in paragraph (d) of that Resolution. There are no doubt good points in the Act. If there were none, there would be no question of our working it. But that is not all that we want. We cannot overlook the fact that the very preamble of the Act expressly denies our claim to Self-determination. How can we also ignore the fact that the unanimous Indian opinion in favour of some popular control in the Central Government has been disregarded? Without such control, the proposed measure of fiscal autonomy has no meaning.

OUTCOME OF THE ROWLATT ACT.

Were not the Amritsar Massacre and the other horrors that occurred in Lahore, Gujranwala and elsewhere (shame) the direct outcome of the passing of the Rowlatt Act inspite of the most passionate and unanimous protests of our people? Can the new Act which gives no popular control in Central Government protect us from repition of the passing of more Rowlatt Laws. or the infliction of more Dyer or O'Dwyer atrocities (shame)? The Act does not give full provincial autonomy to any Province, Demand for the inclusion of the Declaration of Rights has been cast aside. No time limit for complete Responsible Government has been fixed. No franchise for women, wage-earners or even ex-soldiers. In fact, not one essential Congress demand has been accepted. We can, therefore, work the Act only for what it is worth. Let us recognise the good points in it and act as responsible men in those spheres of Government where responbility is entrusted to us, and let us also utilise the other avenues where we have no responsibility for the purposes of propaganda and agitation. Let us not cease agitating, for, as Commander Wedgewood stated "if agitation ends, the Act supervenes." Before I resume my seat I should like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Khaparde, Dr. Sathaye and Mr. Horniman (cheers) who have given me all possible facilities and help in carrying out the work, after your Chairman and other members of the Deputation left for India. (Cheers.)

MR. KHAPARDE'S SPEECH.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde said when they sought the co-operation of the Moderates in regard to the Amritsar atrocities the Congress deputation was told that it could not be done. They (the Moderates) were anxious not to create any bad feelings in England, and so they did not want any sort of agitation there. When the Congress Deputation told Englishmen about them, until Dyer's braggadacio before the Committee in Lahore revealed the true state of things. Had it not been for the insolent and callous admissions of that man the true facts would never have been told to the British. They had the Royal Proclamation, but there were many a step between the mouth and the lip.

BUREAUCRATIC INTERPRETATION.

The Royal clemency might be proclaimed, but they had the bureaucrats to interpret the terms and the inner meaning of that proclamation, and could they expect any generous gesture from these men? They had expected Mrs. Besant to fight for Woman Franchise in England, but she did not do so to their regret. Franchise was even refused to returned soldiers at the instance of the Government of India. Mr. Khaparde said they should agitate in every country in Europe and America so that they could bring pressure to bear on the Government through other nations.

Dr. Sathaye said it was late for him to make a speech and he would take another opportunity to tell them his experiences in England.

WORK UP THE ACT.

Mr. Tilak said the speeches had thrown a considerable light on the attitude of the different parties. There were men in India who were for stopping all sort of agitation in India after the Act had been given them. There was another party who were not satisfied with the Act, but we shall work it up and utilise it for gaining further rights and concessions from the British people.

THE CO-OPERATION.

One party tries to misrepresent the other by saying that we don't want to co-operate. If co-operation means thanking a man for giving you a slap, I am not prepared to do this. But if it means thanking a man for giving you something I shall do that. The whole position of the Congress is this. We are prepared to co-operate. But if there is nothing to co-operate we shall not, but that part is carefully suppressed by the other party. His Majesty has asked the people and the authorities to co-operate with each other. If those authorities do not want to co-operate with you how can you co-operate? One party is quite silent and waiting; and how can a party co-operate witohut a promise from the other party? There was much discussion on this question in the Congress and we were prepared to work up the scheme quite as business men; if the bureaucracy were prepared to co-operate, we shall then co-operate. Is the bureaucracy prepared? If they are prepared then they will find those horrors they would never believe that the people of India are ready for it. Who is not prepared to co-operate for the good of India? We or the bureaucracy? It is almost a scandal to say that Indians are not prepared to co-operate for the sake of India. Bureaucracy must first show that they are prepared to carry out the wishes of His Majesty. If they are prepared, we shall also help. Obeying His Majesty meant in India loyalty to bureaucracy and to people afterwards. It is all, I believe, a camouflage. Let the authorities declare in what ways they are prepared to co-operate with us and we can assure them that if they co-operate, people will also co-operate with them. Co-operation is mutual. We want self-government and in anything that helps us towards that we shall always co-operate. That is not clear from the Government. Some of our statements have been misrepresented, and our opponents have also tried to misrepresent us. I said in my cable *responsive co-operation*, but they have dropped the word responsive. We are always willing to co-operate on that condition.

MRS. BESANT'S EFFORTS.

Mr. Tilak then referred to the public meeting that had been held in England when Mrs. Besant had given a lecture on self-determination and wound it up by saying that the Montagu Bill contained everything that we wanted and that the Bill ought to be worked and supported. And her last effort was to induce the Labour Party not to move the amendments to the Bill. British people are already convinced that India is fit for self-government. Everybody wants self-government and you of all people say that the Bill will satisfy India for ten years."

He concluded by saying that they should agitate, and agitate and continue the agitation until it could reach the League of Nations, so that they could convince the League to grant them self-government. They must work on and keep up the work and if they did that he would be able to tell them in five years' time that they had succeeded in their object of getting self-government. (Loud applause.)

With a vote of thanks proposed by Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya and Mr. Jamadas Mehta the meeting terminated.

THE INDIAN JAILS COMMISSION.

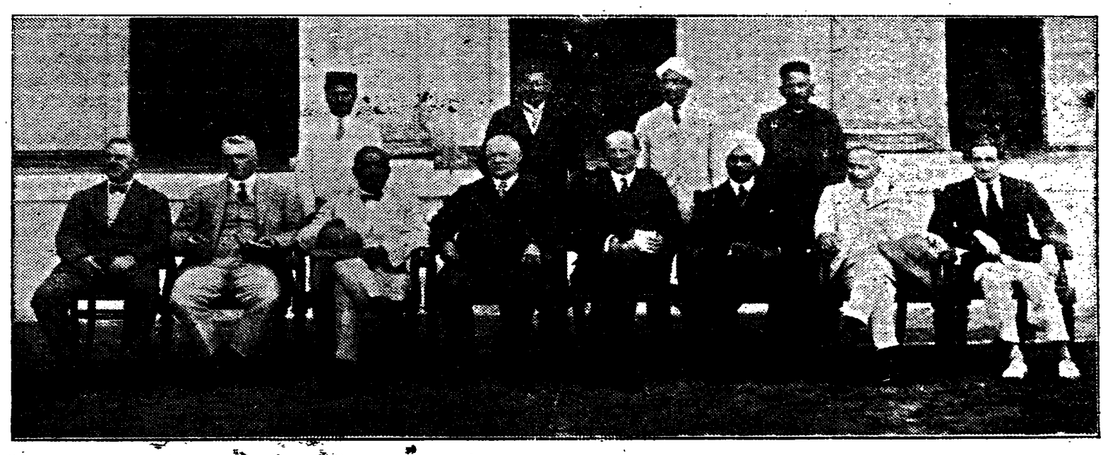


Photo by "Press Photo Bureau, Madras."

IN THE CENTRE IS SEATED SIR ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I., THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION.

Genuine and Effective

Chyavanaprash.

The Great Respiratory and General Tonic of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoea.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE MOST EMINENT KAVIRAJ OF INDIA.

Our speciality: We have much pleasure to announce that—thanks to the researches of Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen Saraswati, M.A., L.M.S.,—we have been able to add some rare and highly effective ingredients to our Chyavanaprash (which were hitherto unknown and therefore omitted) and are surprisingly gratified to note the results.

Here are some qualities of the Great Tonic briefly enumerated:—
Chyavanaprash—The all-round general Tonic.
Chyavanaprash—A valuable Lung-tonic in chronic Bronchitis, Asthma Tuberculosis, etc.
Chyavanaprash—Makes undergrown children healthy and strong.
Chyavanaprash—Purifies and creates blood.
Chyavanaprash—Is a mild laxative and—hepatic stimulant.
Price 1 Seer (2 lbs.) Rs. 8/- only. (Container extra.)
One tin containing 40 days' supply Rs. 2-4 only.

The Kalpataru Aurvedic Works and Stores,

373/5 Upper Chitpore Road, CALCUTTA.

Telegrams: "KALPATARU." Telephone No. 3043.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt.
Angles, Iron 1¼ x 1¼ x 3/16 ..	25
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8..	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16 ..	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ¼	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16 ..	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8 ..	18/30
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE

UNION STEEL Co.

No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co.

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR SALES

AND

MAKE YOUR BUSINESS GROW.

THE ONE BUSINESS PROBLEM that is always with you is selling. Your profits depend upon how much you sell and how much you can sell. No matter if you have got your output sold for to-morrow, or for a week or a month, you must always look to the future and be ready with new selling ideas, better markets better methods, and plans in order to increase your trade and better your position from day to day.

We are publishing a directory for business men only, guaranteeing the circulation, and even giving our personal services in three different ways.

Send for particulars, have your name inserted free and become a member.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY Co

14, HUMAM STREET, FORT.

Did you get your Copy of

KAMASHASTRA

A guide to health wealth and prosperity

If not—

Write for it to-day

It can be had free from

Vaidya Shastri Manishanker Govindji,

Ajaab Nigrah Pharmacy,

Head Office:—

Jamnagar—Kathiawar

Businessmen !!!

If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.

Professor Davar's following three books embody the result of close study and investigation of the business problems for the past twenty years as the Principal of Davar's College of Commerce; Government Professor of Business Organisation and Mercantile Law and a University Examiner.

1. BUSINESS ORGANISATION.

A book full of information about companies, their floatation, secretarial work, procedure at meetings of directors, share-holders, keeping of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and its organisation; Stock Exchange practice, Indian, English and American; scientific advertising and practical hints in connection therewith etc., Rs. 6.

2. INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

2nd Edition)

A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, companies, bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (life, fire and marine) shipping, insolvency, stamps and Limitations, with a complete index for each reference. Rs. 6-8-0.

3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING.

Dealing with a complete explanation of accountancy methods with illustrations with regard to firms, companies banks, branch offices etc., with notes on auditing of each class of enterprise. Rs. 6.

ALL IN SIMPLE ENGLISH.

Copies can be had from.

Messrs. Ramchandra Govind Son,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

REPUTED FRENCH

Comandon

THREE STAR

BRANDY

EXCELLENT VALUE

Prices very moderate

Sold by all Dealers

Sole Agents:—

Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons

22-24 Cawasjee Patel St.

FORT, BOMBAY.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing pills Rupees ten only (12s. 4d.). Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

The Jupiter Stores Trading Company.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS.

Government and Railway Contractors

Temporary Address:—

Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

DEALERS IN—

Colours, Chemicals, Mill and Gin Stores, Machinery of every description and Beltings, both American and English. Large Stocks always kept.

Also Electric Motors both A. C. and D. C. from ¼ H. P. to 20 H. P.

Prompt execution of orders at favourable rates under expert management.

Enquiries Solicited.

Telegraphic Address :—"JUPISTORES."

The City Motor Car Co.,

No. 13, Lamington Road, BOMBAY,

supply Motor Accessories at the cheapest rates.

THE POPULAR

P. I. B. Works,

Opp. The Imperial Cinnema

do the best electro-plating andvery promply

MAKE TO ORDER

MOTOR CAR PARTS.

FRESH LOT OF

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

BISCUITS

AND

Morton's Provisions

HAVE ARRIVED.

Please apply—

For Special Quotations to—

Bilimoria & Co.

Wholesale Chemists, Druggists, Provision & General Merchants, Chapsee Building: Princess Street, BOMBAY—2.

Commercial Corporation Ltd.

with which is incorporated TECHNO ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE Established 1901

Continues to prepare candidates for all Recognised Accountancy Exams. Special reduced terms to Graduates. Non-Matrics are eligible for L.C.C. Exams. Apply per monthly between 6 & 7 p.m. at

53, Medows St. Fort, BOMBAY.

DIARIES 1920

When you are in the Fort, please pay us a visit if you want 1920 DIARIES, CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, PICTORIAL POST CARDS and PRESENTATION ARTICLES, only see latest designs and styles, all fresh from England. Out on view in our Show Room. We also sell at very moderate price—

SWAN FOUNTAIN PENS
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS
BLACKBIRD FOUNTAIN PENS

The above are subject to 20 per cent. discount on manufacturers Fixed Prices and this concession will be allowed for the Peace and Christmas season only.

The Great India Stationery Co.

865, HORNBY ROAD.

DR. S. RANGASWÁMI IYENGAR,

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 26-7-1919.

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari and other two patients, has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained:—

True abstract from the memorandum Nos. 963, 1906 and 2024 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, 8-11-19 and 6-11-19 writes:—

Sp. gravity 1008; 1006 and 1015 colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil, sugar, nil.

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

Address:—

Janmashtami Building,
opp. Cama Baug,
Khetwadi Main Road,
Girgaum, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES," Bombay.

Reliance Stationery Stores

will supply you Account Books, Fountain Pens of all sorts, Press Copy Books and

Your Office Requisites at Cheap Rates.

88/90, Parsi Bazar, Fort, BOMBAY.

Inquiries Solicited.

Established 1889 — Over 38 Years

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2-8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)

95 Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE ECONOMIC DISTRESS.

CAUSES AND CURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is an unfortunate fact, that the preoccupations of our leaders in connection with the Rowlatt Act, the Martial Law in the Punjab, the Khilafat Question and the Reforms Act, have left them little time and energy to deal adequately with the economic distress in the country, that is now assuming serious proportions, and is threatening to be a grave menace to the daily life of the masses. It is our pious duty to trace the main causes of this terrible distress and to suggest, and to press for the adoption of, effective remedies, so as to give even partial relief to our suffering countrymen. The following are the causes of the present distress:—

1. The World War.—This has caused such tremendous devastation in the West and in the East and has ruined the agriculture and industries to such a great extent, that the consequence has been.

2. The World Shortage.—This has necessitated an all round increase in prices of commodities of all kinds, with persistent demands for higher wages, and bitter groanings for expensive living.

3. India's resources overdrawn.—During those trying periods of the War, such large shipments of materials and foodstuffs were made from India to England, France and Italy, as to leave our granaries almost empty and our agriculturists practically impoverished.

4. High prices.—The natural sequence of this was that prices began to mount up. There were protests from all parts of the country. There were strikes in industrial centres. Representations were made to Government. Irregularities were brought to their notice. But the

5. Bungling of Bureaucracy.—Prevailed. They persisted in their view that high prices were chiefly due to the failure of rains, and to the uncontrolled movements of grains in 1918. Now last year, Control was established. Rains were splendid. Good crops were reported all round. And yet we notice to-day, not a decrease in the prices but an unending and unbearable increase all over the country.

6. Ineffective Control.—Despite protests, control was left in the hands of officials, lacking in business knowledge and experience, with the result that the control has proved woefully ineffective.

7. Greedy Grain dealers.—Nor are the grain dealers immune from the grave responsibility of profiteering at a time when their countrymen were starving and famishing in the land.

8. Exorbitant Freights.—When the country was clamouring for rice, Government was charging Rs. 55 per ton for carriage of rice from Rangoon to Bombay! After strong and persistent protests the rates were brought down to Rs. 40, Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 per ton. Even this is too much.

9. The Wagon Scandal.—Besides the scarcity of steamers, and their high freights, even the wagon supply in India has been inexplicably inadequate, and wagons can be generally had for a price!

10. Government purchases.—Every time, that Government needs supplies, the market simply springs up. Large quantities are ordered at a time. Speculators and suppliers corner the stocks, offer the stuff and force up the prices.

All these factors combined have led to a situation so pinching in its intensity and so appalling in its effects, as to necessitate the adoption of immediate and effective measures by the authorities and Capitalists.

The remedies are sure and simple:—

1. Profiteering Act.—Pass the Profiteering Act without delay and prosecute the greedy grain dealers. This is already in force in England and in France.

2. Commandeering of Stocks.—Commandeer all suppressed stocks and fix reasonable prices.

3. Government purchases.—Let these be such as may be actually required for the time. Let there be no overstocking of foodstuffs by Government and then rotting at Basra or elsewhere.

4. Tonnage and Freights.—Let Government engage steamers at moderate freights for the cariage of rice from Rangoon and Sugar from Java and Mauritius to India. This is done in England.

5. More Wagons.—Let there be a conference of the Railway Board and Indian Chambers on this subject and a Committee be appointed to investigate and report on the matter.

6. Control.—Let there be a business man of acknowledged ability and probity in charge of the Control Department.

7. Cheap Grainshops.—Let these be conducted by recognised Institutions and Societies.

8. Grain Dealers' Licenses.—Let there be licenses for grain dealers with deposits and an undertaking to sell at Control prices.

9. Inspectors.—Let there be a regular staff of Inspectors, paid and voluntary.

10. Anti-Profiteering League.—Let there be a League with a Committee, that would visit different centres, collect all complaints and forward them to the Controller.

11. Fair Wages.—Meanwhile, it is the sacred duty of all employers to give a *living wage* to their men, who are getting so woefully depressed, deteriorated and disheartened by the unbearable cost of living, caused by the unceasing profiteering in all the necessities of life—Profiteering, which must be checked and stopped without delay, before the masses are wholly exasperated.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

54, Apollo St.
Bombay, Jan. 16.

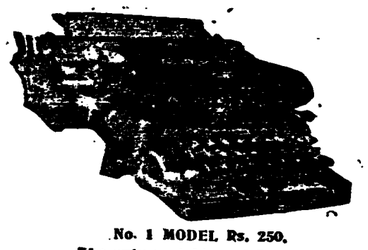
FOR Illustrated BOOKLET *Apply to* ANNAPURNA COOKER CO. Near Cinema, Girgaum BOMBAY.

8 0 0 0

EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS

Have been supplied to H. M. Govt.

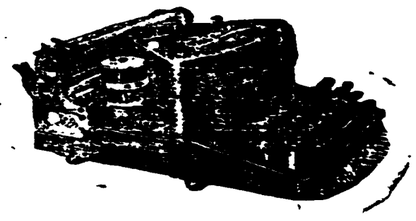
Active Agents Wanted in all Principal Cities of India.



Writing Visible

Direct Type Action

Alignment Permanent.



No. 1 MODEL Rs. 250.
The only portable and Standard.
Ordinary model weighs 16½ lbs.
Travellers' " " 10½ "
he strongest and most realiable portable typewriter.

No. 2 MODEL Rs. 330.
Typebar action very quiet. Tabulator. Back-spacer key. Automatic ribbon movement. 90 characters, etc., etc.
Touch is easy—action quick.

THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

281, HORNBY ROAD. FORT, BOMBAY.

MYERS PUMPS

The only recognized and renowned HOUSE FOR PUMPS FOR ALL PURPOSES IN INDIA.

Why do you get yourself confused? Come direct to us if you wish to buy a pump and select whichever you require for your requirements.

Specially designed for DEEP wells as well as BORED wells of any depth upto 200 feet. Highly recommended by expert ENGINEERS. Various designs always in Stock. Simplicity and durability special characteristics More than THOUSAND Pumps working at present most satisfactorily in India.

Patronized by Govt.

Efficiency and Cheap price guaranteed.

PARTICULARS ON REQUEST TO—

K. B. JOSHI & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

321, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1211.
Telegrams, "Tremendous."

THE

Bombay Mill Stores Supply Agency.

19B, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

All kinds of Mill and Factory Stores always kept ready for immediate delivery.

Lambeth Cotton Ropes and Bandings,
Leather, Hair and Balata Beltings,
Hairy and Plain Ox Chrome Picking Bands.
Chrome Spring Buffers,
Leather T. Buffers,
Welsh Roller Skins,
Buffalo Pickers, raw hide & lime,
Leather Laces,
Egyptian Healds,
Best Steel Reeds,
Shuttles,
Picking Sticks,
Slubbing and Roving Bobbins,
Roller Cloth,
Clearer Cloth,
Sizing Flannel,
Ring Travellers,
Rubber Valves and Sheets,
Asbestos Millboards & Packings,
Canvas Hose, etc., etc., etc.,

KYL FYR

The Fire Extinguisher.

BEST BY TEST.

SIMPLE AND EFFICIENT.

Absolutely Harmless

Lasts Indefinitely.

can be used anywnere

per 300,000 in use NOW.

Sole Agents for

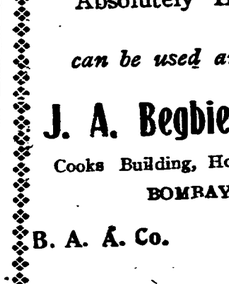
J. A. Begbie & Co.,

Cooks Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON

Reliable Firms wanted to act as Sub-Agents.

B. A. A. Co.



TELEPHONES.

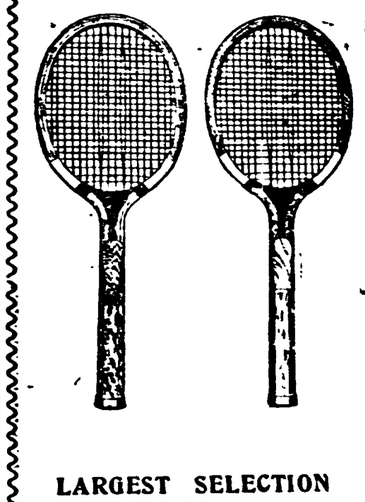
For every need in the House, Bank or Mill, in the town or between towns Complete Installations, however small or large, quoted for and taken in hand.

Write to-day.

Chicago Telephone Supply Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, Post Box No. 459, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "CHIPHONE," BOMBAY.



LARGEST SELECTION OF

TENNIS RACKETS.

Book your orders For

1920

TENNIS BALLS

just received

Price Lists free.

BOMBAY SPORTS DEPOT,

Prag Mahal—Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

SLATER'S V.O. The Best Peg Whisky.

TRY IT TO-NIGHT.

OLD & FAMOUS

Electro-Platers

THE

Aryan Electro-Plating Works

40—42, Picket Road, Kalbadevi BOMBAY.

— Don't Be Puzzled. —

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1/6 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CH. SEAL,

15/3, Luxmi Datta Lane, Bagbazar,

P. O. CALCUTTA.

ASTHMOL — REMAMING OF ASTHMA CURER. TRADE MARK REGD. — SAFE & EFFECTIVE CURE FOR ASTHMATIC FITS. EACH DOSE ACTS WITH ELECTRIC RAPIDITY. PER PHIAL RE. ONE. — INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, 1, HOGULKURIA, CALCUTTA. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS CALCUTTA

Rs. 5

WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF

32 BRASS TOYS

40 WOODEN TOYS

well polished and coloured

and COSSI SILK

High grade of Suiting piece, size 3¼ yds × 54 in.

Complete for one Suit, Rs. 10 per piece.

Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs. 12 per pair.

Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace & borders suitable for Ladies

Price Rs. 30 per Saree.

Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,

BENARES CITY.

BHARGAVA'S

HEALTH OF INDIA OR INDIA'S LEADING

Price Re. 1 per phial SALT Postage Extra.

is a remedy for various diseases and disorders arising from a disordered condition the digestive system. This popular Salt, taken regularly, keeps the body in a healthy condition and stimulates and builds up strength to resist feelings of weakness, depression and debility.

This household remedy is prepared in the form of powder and is absolutely free from habit-forming drugs, such as alcohol, opium, cocaine or any other poisonous substance

WE WANT YOU TO GIVE THIS

LEADING SALT

a fair trial to convince yourself as to its effectiveness.

Full particulars and directions with each phial.

Order from—THE MANAGER,

"Health of India" Office, Benares City.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT

Restores

The weak and rickety CHILDREN

K. T. DONGRE & Co.

Girgaon, BOMBAY.

ACHES.

IN THE CHEST

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

Omani

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain)

for quick relief—mighty quick.

Rs. 1-4-0 by post free

Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.

155 Sk. Memon St. Market, BOMBAY

HIGH CLASS LAUNDERERS AND CLEANERS

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

KANARESE POET.

Lives of Kannada Poets, in Kanarese, Volume II, by Rao Bahadur R. Narasimhacharya, M.A., M.R.A.S.—Published by the University of Mysore.

When the first volume of this great work was published some years ago, it was hailed as an event in the history of Oriental research in India. The second volume must have entailed no less labour than its predecessor, and what does the preparation of a history of this kind involve? It means that the author must examine hundreds of palm leaf manuscripts; look for light on chronology, not merely in the works themselves, but in epigraphical and other records; and select passages to give an idea of the style of the authors. No wonder if the historian has had to devote twenty-five years to this stupendous undertaking. The equipment for the task requires a deep knowledge of Sanskrit, for Kanarese poems are very often adaptations of Sanskrit originals. Not a few poets could compose in both languages. Rao Bahadur Narasimhacharya is equally at home in Kanarese, Sanskrit, and Tamil. He acknowledges that the information which he has given about many of the authors is not as full as he would like it to be, but as life is short, he decided to publish a volume of 560 pages, besides the first volume which is not less bulky. The Kanarese-speaking world cannot be too thankful to him for the decision, for a scholar who produces a work of this kind may not be born more than once in a generation. The present volume mentions the names of about 370 men of letters. It covers the period from 1,400 to 1,700 A. D. During the three centuries many women must have composed religious songs, if nothing more ambitious, but with the exception of a poem on the Duties of a Faithful Wife by Honnamma of Mysore, who appears to have been an old maid herself, no work of a lady seems to have escaped the ravages of time.

The beginnings of Kanarese literature cannot be traced. The earliest work extant bears the name of a well-known King, whose capital was Malkhed in the Nizam's Dominions. It treats of Poetics and speaks of many authors who had flourished in the past and different branches of literature. The imitation of Sanskrit writers was carried so far that Nripatunga, in the latter half of the ninth century or thereabout, tried to distinguish between a northern and a southern school of poets after the manner of Dandi, who speaks of two schools in Sanskrit. In the tenth century "three gems" produced works of superior merit, which have ever since been treated as models that cannot be surpassed. About the end of the century Bana's *Kadambari* was translated by another poet into Kanarese verse. They all wrote in what is called old Kanarese. The language must have been gradually changing, for Nripatunga spoke of an older Kanarese. Works in what is called modern Kannada appeared in the twelfth century. The old dialect continued to be employed, and it is even now employed, but compositions in modern Kannada attain increasing popularity, first under the influence of Lingayats and later that of Brahmans as well. The Puranas which are most popular at the present day are written in the modern, or perhaps more correctly, mediaeval dialect—this distinction is drawn by Kittel and not by the Pandits. Most of the literature was religious. A few works on mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and other secular subjects have also survived. The earlier authors were mostly Jains and one may learn a great deal about their saints and doctrines, and their versions of the epics from the Kanarese poets. Some of them claimed to eclipse the glory of the great Sanskrit writers, and they were undoubtedly men of genius. Their vocabulary was full of Sanskrit and to write a poem in pure Dravidian Kanarese is an impossible feat which no scholar has yet attempted. These poets sometimes furnish historical information of much value. Orientalists have wondered how the colossal statue of Gomata was set up on the top of a hillock at Karkal in South Canara. Could it have been dragged uphill, or was it carved out of a rocky peak? A quotation in Mr. Narasimhacharya's book tells us that the statue was placed on a long cart of twenty wheels and dragged up, and the process occupied a month. The event took place in 1431 A.D., and the account was written in 1646. Yet there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the recorded tradition. The volume is priced at Rs. 5, and the Mysore University is to be sincerely congratulated on the publication of so valuable a mine of research.

"SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST."

'From Darwinism to Kaiserism' by Rebert Munro James Maclehose and Sons, Glasgow. Two shillings net.

This book by a Scotch professor is an attempt, a poor and futile attempt to show that the ex-Kaiser and the German Junkers misinterpreted Darwinism in thinking that might is the only right. One may quite willingly admit with the author that morality has modified the Cosmic forces in the evolution of man; but it cannot be admitted with him that the Allied European nations who fought against Germany were spotless and high-souled. Professor Munro, in order to run down Germany, advances arguments which neither nature nor history confirms. For example, he says:—

'Nature cuts off the weak, deformed, and stragglers in life's battle: war selects its victims from the physically strong and healthy of the nation's manhood—'

This of course is untrue. For, are not the young and healthy herbivorous animals often killed by carnivorous animals in nature?

Then again, he pompously enumerates the crimes of Germany, on account of her misunderstanding of the doctrine of the 'Survival of the fittest', in the following passage:—

'Innocent non-combatants are bullied, beaten and put to death; houses robbed and demolished; villages burnt to the ground; churches desecrated; and historic works of art destroyed.' Now the impartial student of history and of contemporary affairs would accuse many of the Allied Nations of not having been quite innocent of the same things with which Germany is charged at some time or other in their history. Were not innocent, non-combatants bullied, beaten and killed in the recent 'troubles' in the Punjab? Did not the European nations rob and demolish houses, burn villages and desecrate the Buddhist temples in China at the time of the Boxer Rising in 1900? And what are after all the art-treasures of Louvain, as compared with those of the Summer Palace of the Chinese Emperors which was burnt down by the English during the Second Chinese War?

What is morality? Is it individual, national, Continental, or Universal? To be an eternal force in life, it must be *Universal*. If that is granted, it may be asked; In which nation has it resided? 'The whole course of history shows that the fittest have survived, i.e., the strongest, the most cunning and the most ruthless races. The brilliant civilization of Greece went down before the advance of the barbarous Roman legions. The civilization of Rome was crushed under the iron heel of the barbarous Goths and Vandals. The Arab civilization in Spain was rooted out by the uncouth Spanish Christians. The spiritual Hindus, were dominated by the uncivilized Afghans. Where have morality, justice and high-souledness triumphed over barbarous valour combined with immorality and injustice? It is one thing for us to wish righteousness and refinement to triumph, and it is quite another thing to pretend to find them triumphing through the long chain of history.

What does the end of this great War show? Does it show the goodness and greatness of the triumphant nations, or does it show their greed, rapacity, and ruthlessness? The eternal struggle between national selfishnesses remains, although we were told before the end of the war that the millennium was at hand. It is the national roles only that have now changed, and not the human spirit.

Professor Munro must show in his next book if any nation with political or commercial ambitions can be ideally moral. He must try to be impartial and think if a nation can be as moral as an individual in her dealings with nations whose interests political, military, and commercial conflict with hers. He must try to be honest when deciding if the triumph of European nations over other nations is the result of morality, or of brute, scientific force only.

V. B. M.

THE STORY OF GUJERAT,

STORIES OF THE HISTORY OF GUJERAT: By Chhaganlal Thakordas Modi, Retired Educational Inspector of Baroda, and J. D. Modi.

With a view to create among children a keen and lively interest in the study of the history of Gujerat, the authors of this have compressed the whole history from the commencement of the Vallabhi dynasty and overthrow of Vaghela dynasty of Allaudin, in the form of stories. The special purpose of the little work is to relieve the tedium of young children of primary vernacular schools, who while studying such subjects not unfrequently take to mere cramming. The authors have handled the subject carefully, bearing in view the precise difficulties of the students. The long narratives have been greatly curtailed; still nothing of importance is left out. The book will certainly go to stimulate interest of the younger generation of Gujerat in its history.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A new book by Professor W. R. Sorley is announced by the Cambridge University Press, entitled "A History of English Philosophy." The work is based on the author's articles in "The Cambridge History of English Literature," with considerable additions and revisions, and covers the whole range of the subject from Bacon onwards.

Professor Patrick Geddes, formerly Professor of Botany at University College, Dundee, now of the Department of Sociology and Civics, Bombay University, has written a volume on the Life and Work of Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose. Messrs. Longmans have the book in the press and hope to publish it at an early date.

Messrs. Longmans will shortly publish a volume of studies, entitled "Indian Nationality," by Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, Principal and Professor of Political Economy and Political Philosophy at Krishnagar College, Bengal.

"The Basic Blunder" in the Orientalist Reconstruction of Indian Chronology by M. K. Acharya, B.A., L.T., of Madras.

YOUR BABY ought to double his weight in the first six months.

Your Baby cannot tell you if you supply him with the right material, he can only reward you by his look of healthy happiness and contentment.

At no time of his life does he grow so rapidly. If he weighs 7 lbs. at birth he should weigh 14 lbs. when six months old.

Not for one hour is Nature idle, and it depends almost entirely on what sort of material you give to your baby whether Nature's work is to be constructive or destructive and what sort of a body Nature will build.

Will the material you give to your baby enable Nature to build solid flesh, dense bone, clean blood, calm strong nerves—or loose, flabby fat, porous bone and an anæmic little body.

If baby has the wrong food valuable time is lost in the double sense, both the time your baby ought to have used to grow bigger and stronger and the time wasted in ridding baby's system of this wrong food and getting his digestive organs into a healthy state.

That is why the breast-fed baby is so fortunate—he has none of these risks to run—and, mixed with his food, he gets a love and sympathy that no manufactured product can give. That is why you will take Glaxo yourself before you give up breast feeding as hopeless. But when your doctor or commonsense advises bottle feeding you will be wise to select the food that most nearly meets your baby's demands.

This is Glaxo, because it is simply pure milk made germfree and easily digestible by the Glaxo Process, which causes the tough, leathery curd of the original milk to form into light, flaky particles similar to the lact-albumen of breast milk.

At those Official Institutions, Infant Welfare Centres, Schools for Mothers, and simlar Bodies whose object it is to preserve Infant Life and build a bigger healthier and stronger race of men and women, Glaxo is constantly used. The Sheffield Health Department, for example, has used over a million and a half feeds of Glaxo in the last eight years. Lincoln, Rotherham, Birmingham, and others are likewise steady users.

When your Baby is six months old, has doubled his weight with firm flesh, enjoys good health and good spirits you will be glad you have helped instead of hindered Nature to give your baby strong, healthy, virile constitution. The Best is Not Too Good for Your Baby.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy. Glaxo *By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.*

—*Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, 1913.*

"Builds Bonnie Babies."

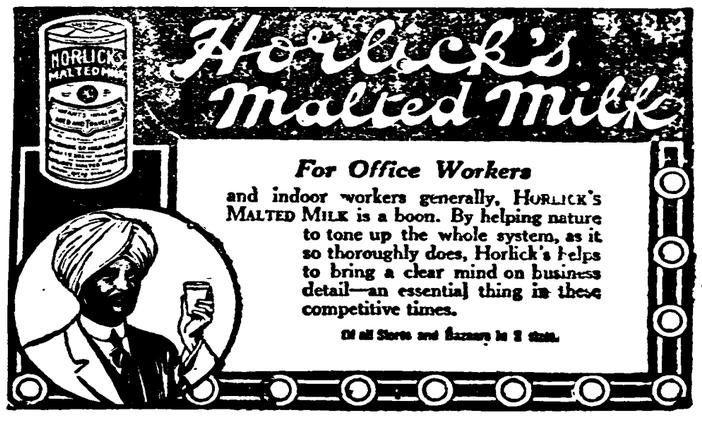
Ask your Doctor!

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply you with Glaxo please send a postcard bearing his name and address to Glaxo Sales Manager Local Office:—70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FREE! FREE!!

A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1920 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ, (B.) 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.



Horlick's Malted Milk

For Office Workers

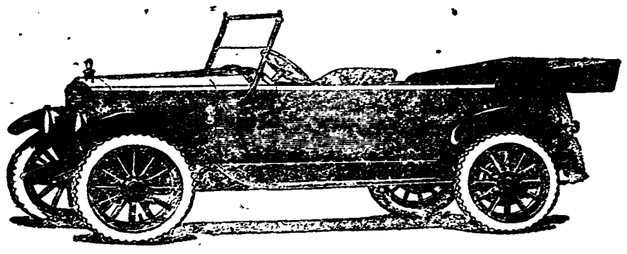
and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

Of all Stores and Grocers in 2 sizes.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

THE

Light Essex—New In Type.



Product of Master Hands

DELIGHTS MOTOR BUYERS.

It has been one of the dreams of Motor engineers, to produce a light Car that would ensure to motorists comfort in riding and driving, as well as econoym in operation and flexibility in performance.

Sole Distributors :

HILL SAWYER & Co.,

Meadows Street, BOMBAY.

Demonstration Runs by appointment at

Jhansi, Poona, Agra, Lahore, Cawnpore, Amballa, Rawalpindi, Peshawar & Karachi.

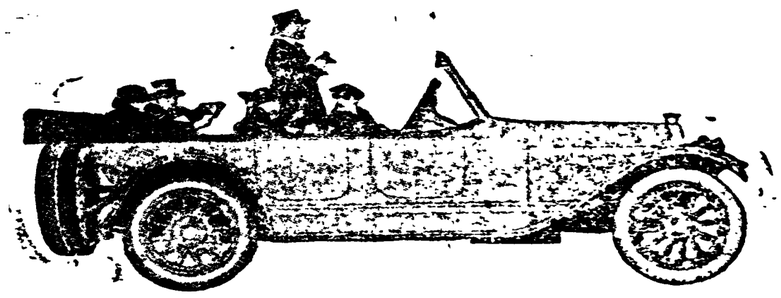
Oldsmobile

A light Six of remarkable performance capabilities—a Quality Car with a twenty-one years' quality reputation behind it—the fullest motor car value among all this season's Sixes.

We invite you to come in and go over these cars in detail—From the clean, forty horse power, six-cylinder power plant under the hood, to the deep, real leather upholstery, the ample seat and knee room of the body, you will find Quality all the way. Then let us take you for a ride. This car will bear out in performance what it so thoroughly promises in appearance. Come and let us show you.

Beauty

Power



SOLE AGENTS:—

HORMUSJI SORABJI & SONS,

4, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1560.

Keshavkant Hair-Oil
Free from White Oil.

The most fragrant and the cheapest in the market.

Certificates of Merit at the Gwalior Exhibition and Bronze Medal at the Mysore Exhibition.

"KESHAVKANT" is specially prepared from Pure Vegetable Oils and fragrant flowers for all Nationalities. It stops hair falling and helps to grow smooth and black. Over and above all "KESHAVKANT" is the cheapest in the market and is equally suited to the Poor and the Rich alike.

Rs. 1,000 to be given away to any one who will prove that WHITE OIL (which is injurious to hair) is used in "KESHAVKANT."

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Price Annas 15 per Bottle including Packing and V. P. charges.

THE

KESHAV PERFUMERY WORKS,

147, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.

N. B.—All "KESHAVKANT" packet contain PRESENT TICKETS.

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED

Government and Railway Contractor — **CHOTANI** — **Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant**

Keeps a Very Large Stock

OF

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens.

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road

Telephone No. 622. BOMBAY. **Tel. Address SHAIRBILL.**

The Warrior

The Warrior

must be powerful to WIN.

Time, Experience and the most severe tests have made our

WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES

win the Public confidence.

Above all the Warrior watch is great value in the money you pay for.

It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.

P. B. 618

The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality now on the Market.

Rs. 25/-

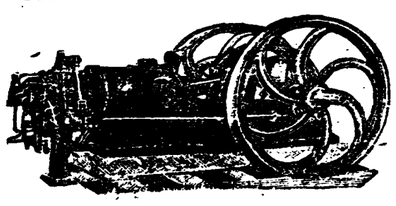
Madorina Watch Co. Ltd

KINGS BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Ask for our latest Illustrated Catalogue

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES

Low Consumption
Really Reliable
High Efficiency



THE LATEST IMPROVED TYPE

Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Beltings and Mill Gins stores always in stock.

P. G. MASKER & Co., ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS Apollo Street, Bombay.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY

Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant

Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—

Flexl. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "British Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED

OFFICE :—27, Nagdevi Street. **WAREHOUSE :—Darukhana, Byculla.**

Telephone 2457.

MALABAR TEAK

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

CHEAPEST BARGAIN POSSIBLE.

Beams—20 ft. long, 6" x 6" to 12" x 12" in size
Planks—In general sizes & over 6" in width
Scantlings—In any sizes.

SITARAM LAXMAN & SON.

Godown :— Tank-Bunder, Byculla. BOMBAY. Office—Bank Street, Fort. Phone No.—4231.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Sym Amrita Bamvi, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madans Street, Fort, Bombay.